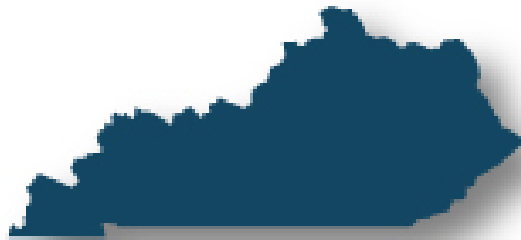


Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth



2004



**Compiled by the Justice & Safety Center at
Eastern Kentucky University
on behalf of the
Kentucky Justice & Public Safety Cabinet**



Foreword

Dear Policymaker:

It is with great pride that the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet releases its third report on criminal justice information in the Commonwealth. It is my goal, and that of the Cabinet, that this annual report continues to broaden and refine the scope of criminal justice information available for planning and policy evaluation. The purpose is to provide policymakers with system-wide information as background for discussion of criminal justice issues and, by doing so, to lay a firm foundation for data-driven decision-making and effective criminal justice policy development in the 21st century.

Although the limitations of our current criminal justice information systems are delineated, this report provides evidence of significant progress in the effort to integrate criminal justice systems throughout the Commonwealth. The Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) project, in a complex effort mandated by 1998 House Bill 455 to integrate and share information across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries, developed a strategic plan which includes: linking a common state identification number to an automated Fingerprint Identification System; electronic citations; automated warrant system; coordinating the implementation of digitized driver's licenses; compliance with FBI Interstate Identification Index (III) and National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS); and a joint AOC/KSP computerized criminal history (CCH). As a result of UCJIS's unique governing structure, Kentucky has received national recognition for its efforts and made significant strides in piloting and implementing these and related projects.

As the second largest agency in state government, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet renews the government's emphasis on policy research and data collection as the basis for future decision making and criminal justice policy development in the Commonwealth. The reorganization of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, as set forth by Executive Order 2005-566, represents an effort to streamline, modernize, and improve the efficiency and economy of the Cabinet and to provide a more effective delivery of services to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The following report is organized in a manner that follows traditional movement across the system, from arrest to prosecution to corrections, and as such should be viewed as a systemic integration of data-sharing and analyses. I encourage you to use this report as a convenient and accessible resource and to contact the Cabinet if you have questions or need further information. On behalf of Kentucky's Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, I would also like to express appreciation to criminal justice agency personnel and faculty and who contributed time and energy to enable the development of the third edition of the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth.

B.G. Norman E. Arflack, Secretary
Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet



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Limitations of Current Data/Information Systems

As you review the information contained in this Sourcebook, it is important to keep in mind that data have been drawn from a number of state level criminal justice computer systems in an attempt to provide a snapshot of crime trends in the Commonwealth. A detailed description of the existing systems can be found in Appendix A. Until these systems are fully integrated into a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System, there will remain limitations in the data available for analysis. These limitations are delineated below:

- Data collection systems of criminal justice agencies were established independently for in-house data management purposes and not for planning or policy evaluation.
- There are currently no standardized formats for defining data elements or counting criminal justice events. Agencies vary according to what is being counted (e.g. charges, cases, or individuals), and whether data are compiled on a calendar year or fiscal year basis.
- As a result of the variation across agencies, it is currently not possible to publish a fully integrated criminal justice system report or to perform systemic trend analyses. This report is intended to provide individual snapshots of the key components of the justice system (law enforcement, courts, corrections, prosecution and defense), and to draw general conclusions regarding system trends where possible.
- It is important to keep in mind that the U.S. Department of Justice estimates that in 2004, 50% of all violent crime and 39% of all property crime was reported to the police. In order to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet plans to conduct periodic crime victimization studies in conjunction with the Statistical Analysis Center. This study will help to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth.
- Variations in definitions may result in considerable inconsistencies in numbers across agencies. The data may be used to determine whether trends are consistent across agencies, however, individual numbers may differ significantly. This report is expected to improve over time as reporting practices become more consistent.
- Kentucky currently uses the FBI's Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to collect data. The UCR is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. Eight offenses serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. Known collectively as the Crime Index, or Part I offenses, these crimes include the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Recognizing the need for improved statistics, law enforcement called for a thorough evaluative study that would modernize the UCR program. As a result of this study, the UCR has been redesigned into the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Kentucky is in the transition phase from Summary UCR to NIBRS. NIBRS reporting is already taking place in selected law enforcement agencies. As more agencies become technologically able to submit incident based information, Kentucky crime data will become more complete – thus greatly enhancing query capabilities. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories.



For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information are gathered when available. Part I offenses are not inclusive of all offenses reported to the police. Increases or decreases in the number of crimes reported can be attributed to a variety of factors, such as differences in the methods of reporting and tabulating on the part of the law enforcement agencies.

- Due to severe weather-related computer problems experienced in 1996, Kentucky State Police (KSP) was unable to produce arrest information for the 1996 through 2001 *Crime in Kentucky* publications. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) cooperated with the agency by providing arrest data from their court records. This should be taken into consideration when working with KSP arrest data from 1996 through 2001. Starting in 2002, the arrest data is compiled strictly from the citations and summary reports submitted to KSP thus providing more accurate crime statistics.
- In an effort to improve the quality of the KSP's annual *Crime in Kentucky* reports, several adaptations were made in 1998 to data reporting that have continued through 2004. These changes may affect the ability to compare data published in the 1998 through 2004 reports.



Executive Summary

As part of its role in statewide criminal justice planning, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet is charged with dissemination of information on criminal justice issues and crime trends. This report reflects the Cabinet's third initiative to provide state officials with comprehensive information from all components of the criminal justice system to permit improved analysis of criminal justice issues and to help guide decision-making and promote effective policy development.

In the pages that follow, readers will find a description of Kentucky's changing demographic population; a comparison of reported Part I offenses and findings from the 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; data on Part I offenses from the perspective of the courts, corrections, and juvenile justice system; highlights on selected crime categories such as drug offenses and hate crimes; and key criminal justice cost information.

Statewide Crime Trends and Information Highlights

Demographics of Population

- A review of the state's changing demographics reveals that the population of Kentucky is aging. As Baby Boomers age and improved healthcare increases life expectancies, it is clear that this demographic revolution has real long term implications for public policy. The aging population will influence everything from the economy to the criminal justice system. For example, the percentage of teens and young adults, the population most likely to commit crimes, will likely be smaller than the aging population therefore crime may potentially decline.
- Migration is currently the key indicator of population growth rates in Kentucky. Tracking patterns of migration allows for a more successful allocation of criminal justice resources.

Crime Trends

- Findings from the 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey suggest that citizens are generally satisfied with the state's criminal justice system. Perceptions seemed to vary to some extent according to the race, gender, type of community (urban, suburban, or rural), and/or prior history of victimization of the respondent. Almost two in three respondents engaged in "defensive behaviors" due to their fear of crime. In fact, more than one in four respondents (25.9%) had purchased a firearm in the past 12 months due to a fear of crime.
- From 2002 to 2004, the offense rate fell for all Part I offenses (see Appendix B for definitions of Part I offenses) per 100,000 population. This included a decline in both violent and property offense rates.
- In comparing Kentucky's Part I offense rate in 2004 to seven surrounding states – Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia – Kentucky has the lowest rate.
- In reviewing the Part I offense rate by county, it is no surprise that the largest urban counties of Fayette and Jefferson have the highest offense rates. However, for cities with a population greater than 10,000, the cities with the highest Part I offense rates include Paducah, Newport, and Covington.



Arrest Trends

- Based on the data provided by the Kentucky State Police on arrest rates, after falling 5.8% from 2002 to 2003, the total arrest rate for Part I offenses increased 3.7% from 2003 to 2004. Kentucky's 2004 arrest rate was higher than the national arrest rate.
- In terms of raw numbers, the majority of arrestees are white. However, compared to the proportion of the state population which they comprise, non-whites are seriously over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known. Non-whites comprise 9.6% of the state population but represent 45.5% of arrests for murder, 44.5% of arrests for burglary, and 40.0% of arrests for rape. In 2004, 65% of arrestees were male and 34% were female.

Conviction Trends

- The Administrative Office of the Courts provided data on the type of bail release used in Kentucky. After 2000, the use of cash as a form of bail release decreased dramatically for all Index offenses.

Sentencing Trends

- Data on court dispositions and sentencing trends was also provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Following a significant increase from 2000 to 2001, the number of convictions for rape gradually decreased from 2001 to 2004. In 2004, 55% of rape cases were acquitted or dismissed. There was little deviation in the distribution of dispositions for all Index offense cases between 1999 and 2004. In 2004, for all Index offenses, 52% of convicted offenders were sentenced to jail, 33% were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, and 14% were granted probation.

Trial Court Caseload Trends

- Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts suggests that after increasing consistently from FY 1997 through FY 2000, the total number of cases in both Circuit and District Court fell between FY 2000 and FY 2002. Since FY 2002, the total number of cases has increased with each consecutive year. The number of cases disposed in Circuit Court varies greatly by circuit from a high of 3,966 in the 30th Judicial Circuit to a low of 113 in the 36th Judicial Circuit in 2004.
- Figures provided by Department of Public Advocacy indicate that since FY 2000, the workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Offices has increased 48%, from 86,422 to 128,009 cases.

Commitment, Release Trends

- Based on data provided by the Kentucky Department of Corrections, commitments for Index offenses have increased annually from 1999 to 2004. Commitments for property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and arson) increased dramatically from 951 commitments in 1999 to 3,229 commitments in 2004. Though the percentage of inmates paroled, deferred, or served out deviates slightly from 1999 to 2004, there are no significant changes.

Appellate Court Caseload Trends

- According to the Kentucky Court of Justice, after remaining relatively stable for a period of time, the number of cases disposed in the Court of Appeals began to decline from 1999 through 2002. In 2003, the number of cases increased marginally. From 1999 through 2003, over 50% of the cases disposed in the Court of Appeals have consistently been civil appeals. The number of cases disposed in the Supreme Court has remained relatively stable since 1999.



Juvenile Justice System Trends

- Data provided by the Kentucky State Police indicates that compared to national juvenile arrest rates, Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates in 2004 were lower for aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft. Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates were higher than national arrest rates for murder, rape, and arson.
- The Department of Juvenile Justice reports that the largest percent of youth served in out-of-community placements are under community supervision. In addition, there are a greater percentage of African-American juveniles serving in in-community placements than in out-of-community placements.

Selected Crime Categories

- The Kentucky State Police reports that arrests for drug offenses increased between 2002 and 2004. The largest increase occurred in arrests for offenses involving synthetic narcotics (77.7%). The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 2004, it ranged from a low of 0.1 arrests per 1,000 persons in Mason County to a high of 31.8 arrests per 1,000 persons in Butler County.
- According to the Kentucky State Police, in 2002, 2003, and 2004, race was the most common motivation for hate crimes with African Americans being the most frequently targeted group. The sexual orientation of the victim was the second most common motivation. Intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism were the two most commonly reported hate crime offenses reported from 2002 through 2004.
- The number of reported forcible rape incidents rose to a five-year high of 1,251 incidents in 2004. From 2002 to 2004, the rate of forcible rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average. Kentucky's rate of forcible rape generally represented the median among the rates of forcible rape for surrounding states. The number of DOC commitments for Rape I, Rape III, Sodomy II, Sodomy III, and Sexual Abuse increased to a five-year high in 2004.
- For the 2003-2004 school year, the Kentucky Center for School Safety (KCSS) published its sixth annual report on school safety. The report confirmed that many of the efforts to reduce school crime had indeed been successful. Of Kentucky's total 2003-2004 public school population (632,130), 7.88% of students committed an offense that resulted in suspension, corporal punishment, or expulsion (with or without services). Disciplinary actions for Part I and Part II law violations have decreased 24.0% during the three year period from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. With the exception of drug abuse violations, assaults account for the largest number of Part I and Part II law violations. However, when combined, the number of simple and aggravated assaults decreased 66.6% from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004. The total number of school incidents involving weapons has increased each consecutive year from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004.

Key Criminal Justice Cost and Funding Information

- The cost per inmate per day in Kentucky's correctional institutions varies by level of security, from \$32.10 (Marion Adjustment Center) to \$68.27 (Kentucky State Reformatory).
- In FY 2004, \$4,969,931.70 in grants was distributed by Kentucky's Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to counties across the state.
- In 2004, the Department of Corrections spent almost four million dollars on substance abuse programming.
- In FY 2004, over \$500,000 was distributed across the state by the Community Corrections Program, Alternatives to Incarceration.



Section I: Kentucky's Changing Demographic Realities

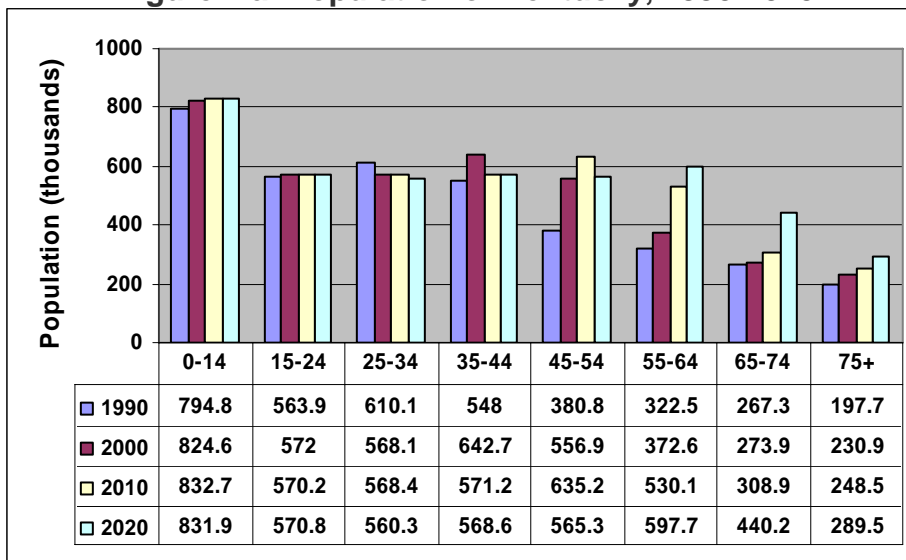
Population Realities

The United States is in the midst of a major demographic revolution. Throughout history, the division of the population by age has always resembled a pyramid, where each younger generation was larger in number, better educated, and more competitive than the previous generation. As the Baby Boomer generation advances in age, this trend is changing. The Baby Boomer generation represents the 76 million Americans born between 1946 and 1964. As the single largest sustained population growth cohort in the U.S., it is no surprise that the aging of such a large number of people would garner the attention of policymakers across the country. As Baby Boomers age and improved healthcare increases life expectancies, it is clear that this demographic revolution has real long term implications for public policy. The aging population will influence everything from the economy to societal assumptions about aging. This change in demographics will shape future policy. For example, we are likely to see improved public health care coverage, better regulation of aging citizen's care and benefits, the development of more long-term care facilities, and provisions to maintain economic security for the retired population.

Kentucky's demographic reality mirrors that of the nation. In 2004, the state's population was approximately 4.0 million, 51% females and 49% males. The median age was 37.3 years. Twenty-four percent of the population were under 18 and 16% were older than 60. In 1995, Kentucky ranked 28th in the nation for its proportion of elderly residents. This has since changed dramatically and it is predicted that by 2025, Kentucky will have the 12th highest proportion of seniors in the U.S.

It is important to acknowledge that Kentucky's changing demographic realities have an impact on the criminal justice system. As the population ages and the number of mature and aging adults outweighs the number of teens and young adults, changes in the criminal justice system are expected. The percentage of the population most likely to commit crimes will likely be smaller than the aging population therefore crime may potentially decline. If the population of inmates in jails and prisons reflects the transformation of the demographic profile of the state and nation, there may be an increase in medical expenditures in jails and prisons as a growing portion of their population will be older.

Figure 1.a: Population of Kentucky, 1990-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Projections Branch. "Population Pyramids and Demographic Summary Indicators for States."

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/statepyramid.html>



Economic Realities

In the middle of the 20th Century, a major population movement occurred as people flocked to cities in search of industrial employment opportunities. As the United States advances into the 21st Century, it has once again found itself in transition as it cultivates a predominately knowledge-based economy.

The forecast for Kentucky's economy is moderate growth. In 2004, Kentucky's Gross State Product (GSP) increased to a record \$135.4 billion. Jefferson, Fayette, Boone, Kenton, Christian, and Warren counties accounted for 52.5% of the total GSP and 33.5% of the state's population. The most productive counties on a per capita basis were Scott, Boone, Hancock, and Jefferson, while the least productive counties were Spencer, Edmonson, Robertson, and Elliott.

The cost of doing business in Kentucky is 15% below the national average. This is a great incentive that can be used to attract new business to the state. The potential for economic growth is greatly enhanced when the state is able to draw in new industry. Manufacturing continues to be the state's largest industrial sector; however it has recently been declining. Although manufacturing accounted for 27.8% of Kentucky's GSP in 1997, by 2003, this percentage had fallen to 20.7%. In 2002, Kentucky's 4,283 establishments in the manufacturing industry employed 263,202 workers with an average annual income of \$38,029. The 8,814 establishments in the construction industry employed 83,946 workers with an average annual income of \$31,414. Finally, with an average annual income of \$43,830, 654 establishments in the mining industry employed 19,814 workers in Kentucky. Kentucky's average per capita personal income in 2004 was \$27,709, ranking the state 42nd among all U.S. states. The national average was \$32,937.

Today, most available jobs require education and/or training beyond high school. Education is highly valued in a knowledge economy and it is this awareness that has fueled Kentucky to prioritize the pursuit of higher education. Recent initiatives to promote education are paying off and the number of post-secondary degrees awarded in Kentucky has risen considerably. Despite this progress, in 2003, the percentage of Kentuckians with a Bachelor's degree or higher (21.3%) was still well below the national average (27.2%). In 2004, the percentage of adults with a high school education or higher was 81.8% which ranked the state 44th in the nation. Kentucky ranked 48th in the nation for its percentage of adults with four or more years of college.

After reaching an exceptional low in 2000, Kentucky's unemployment rate began to rise, peaking in July of 2003 at 6.5%. In 2004, Kentucky ranked 28th in the nation with an annual unemployment rate of 5.3%. The national average was 5.5%.

The number of Kentuckians living in poverty in 2003 stood at 605,948, or 14.9% of the total population. Although this percentage is somewhat higher than the national poverty rate of 12.5%, the number of Kentuckians living in poverty rose at a slower overall rate than the rest of the nation when compared to previous years. In 2004, among the states, Mississippi had the highest poverty rate (18.6%) and New Hampshire had the lowest (5.4%). This same year, Kentucky's poverty rate rose to 17.7%, the second highest poverty rate in the nation (Table 1.1). From 2002 to 2004, Kentucky's poverty rate increased 24.6% (Table 1.2). The county with the highest percentage of Kentuckians living in poverty was Owsley County with a poverty rate of 31.9%. Oldham County had the lowest poverty rate, 5.9%.

In 2004, 39% of families with a female head of household with no husband present were below the federal poverty level. A growing concern is the number of births to unmarried mothers both nationally and in Kentucky. In 2003, 34.6% of births nationally and 33.8% of Kentucky births were to unmarried mothers.



Geographic Realities

Kentucky ranks 36th in land area among the U.S. states. The state experienced significant population growth during the 1990's in the state's metropolitan areas, the metropolitan fringe, and along the interstate corridors. Population shifts also occur as a result of migration both into and out of the state.

Migration is currently the key indicator of population growth rates in Kentucky. During the period from 1995 to 2000, population growth from international migration (44,000 persons) was greater than from domestic migration (34,000 persons). In terms of domestic migration, out-migration of persons with a college education and persons in professional or highly technical jobs was greater than in-migration of similarly classified persons. Even though non-whites still make up a fairly small portion of Kentucky's population, migration has certainly accelerated the growth of the minority populations. From 1995 to 2000, the state's Asian and Latino populations nearly doubled.

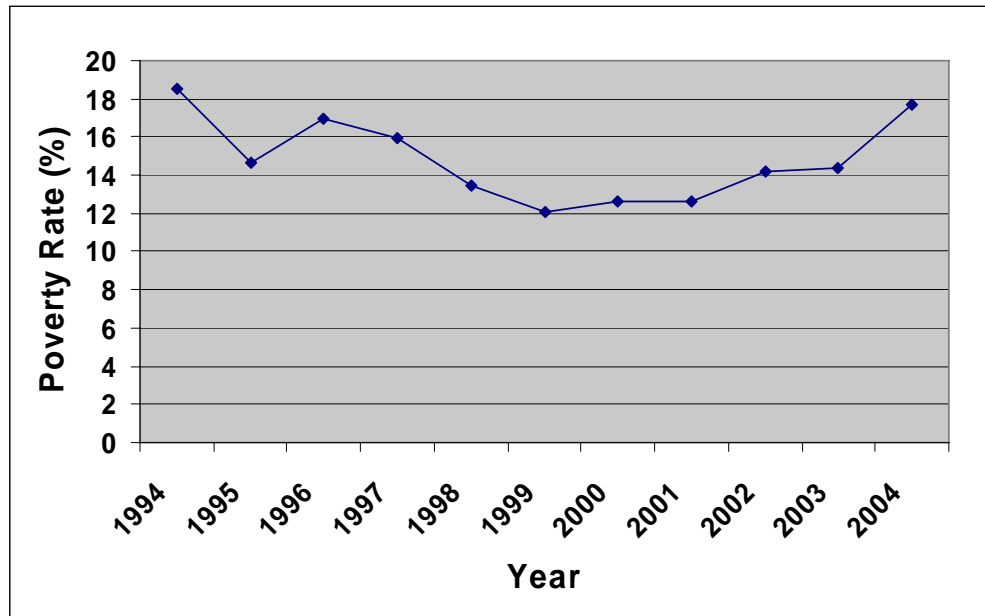
It is important for policymakers to be aware of both the positive and negative trends that affect the state. Kentucky's changing demographic realities require us to understand and address their impact on the criminal justice system. As readers analyze the following criminal justice statistics, it is useful to consider them within the context of the demographic realities of the state.

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Figure 1.b: Poverty in Kentucky, 1994-2004



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2004 (Numbers in thousands)." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov21.html>.

Table 1.1: State Rankings: Poverty Rate, 2004

Rank	State	Poverty Rate
1	New Hampshire	5.4
2	Minnesota	7.0
3	Vermont	7.9
4	New Jersey	8.0
5	Hawaii	8.4
6	Delaware	9.1
7	Alaska	9.2
8	Massachusetts	9.2
9	Virginia	9.3
10	Nebraska	9.4
11	North Dakota	9.7
12	Maryland	9.8
13	Idaho	9.9
14	Utah	9.9
15	Wyoming	9.9



Rank	State	Poverty Rate
16	Colorado	10.0
17	Connecticut	10.0
18	Iowa	10.8
19	Oklahoma	10.8
20	Nevada	10.9
21	Pennsylvania	11.3
22	Kansas	11.4
23	Rhode Island	11.5
24	Washington	11.5
25	Florida	11.6
26	Indiana	11.6
27	Maine	11.6
28	Ohio	11.6
29	Oregon	11.7
30	Illinois	12.2
31	Missouri	12.2
32	Wisconsin	12.3
33	Georgia	13.1
34	California	13.3
35	Michigan	13.3
36	South Dakota	13.4
37	Montana	14.1
38	West Virginia	14.2
39	Arizona	14.4
40	North Carolina	14.6
41	South Carolina	14.9
42	New York	15.0
43	Arkansas	15.1
44	Tennessee	15.9
45	New Mexico	16.5
46	Texas	16.5
47	D.C.	16.7
48	Louisiana	16.7
49	Alabama	16.9
50	Kentucky	17.7
51	Mississippi	18.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. (2005). Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2004 (Numbers in thousands)." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov21.html>.



Table 1.2: Percent Change in State Poverty Rates, 1994-2004

State	1994	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 1994- 2004*	Percent Change 2002- 2003*	Percent Change 2003- 2004*	Percent Change 2002- 2004*
Alabama	16.4	14.5	15.0	16.9	3.0%	3.4%	12.7%	16.6%
Alaska	10.2	8.8	9.6	9.2	-9.8%	9.1%	-4.2%	4.5%
Arizona	15.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	-9.4%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%
Arkansas	15.3	19.8	17.8	15.1	-1.3%	-10.1%	-15.2%	-23.7%
California	17.9	13.1	13.1	13.3	-25.7%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Colorado	9.0	9.8	9.7	10.0	11.1%	-1.0%	3.1%	2.0%
Connecticut	10.8	8.3	8.1	10.0	-7.4%	-2.4%	23.5%	20.5%
Delaware	8.3	9.1	7.3	9.1	9.6%	-19.8%	24.7%	0.0%
D.C.	21.2	17.0	16.8	16.7	-21.2%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-1.8%
Florida	14.9	12.6	12.7	11.6	-22.1%	0.8%	-8.7%	-7.9%
Georgia	14.0	11.2	11.9	13.1	-6.4%	6.3%	10.1%	17.0%
Hawaii	8.7	11.3	9.3	8.4	-3.4%	-17.7%	-9.7%	-25.7%
Idaho	12.0	11.3	10.2	9.9	-17.5%	-9.7%	-2.9%	-12.4%
Illinois	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.2	-1.6%	-1.6%	-3.2%	-4.7%
Indiana	13.7	9.1	9.9	11.6	-15.3%	8.8%	17.2%	27.5%
Iowa	10.7	9.2	8.9	10.8	0.9%	-3.3%	21.3%	17.4%
Kansas	14.9	10.1	10.8	11.4	-23.5%	6.9%	5.6%	12.9%
Kentucky	18.5	14.2	14.4	17.7	-4.3%	1.4%	22.9%	24.6%
Louisiana	25.7	17.5	17.0	16.7	-35.0%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-4.6%
Maine	9.4	13.4	11.6	11.6	23.4%	-13.4%	0.0%	-13.4%
Maryland	10.7	7.4	8.6	9.8	-8.4%	16.2%	14.0%	32.4%
Massachusetts	9.7	10.0	10.3	9.2	-5.2%	3.0%	-10.7%	-8.0%
Michigan	14.1	11.6	11.4	13.3	-5.7%	-1.7%	16.7%	14.7%
Minnesota	11.7	6.5	7.4	7.0	-40.2%	13.8%	-5.4%	7.7%
Mississippi	19.9	18.4	16.0	18.6	-6.5%	-13.0%	16.3%	1.1%
Missouri	15.6	9.9	10.7	12.2	-21.8%	8.1%	14.0%	23.2%
Montana	11.5	13.5	15.1	14.1	22.6%	11.9%	-6.6%	4.4%
Nebraska	8.8	10.6	9.8	9.4	6.8%	-7.5%	-4.1%	-11.3%
Nevada	11.1	8.9	10.9	10.9	-1.8%	22.5%	0.0%	22.5%
New Hampshire	7.7	5.8	5.8	5.4	-29.9%	0.0%	-6.9%	-6.9%
New Jersey	9.2	7.9	8.6	8.0	-13.0%	8.9%	-7.0%	1.3%
New Mexico	21.1	17.9	18.1	16.5	-21.8%	1.1%	-8.8%	-7.8%
New York	17.0	14.0	14.3	15.0	-11.8%	2.1%	4.9%	7.1%
North Carolina	14.2	14.3	15.7	14.6	2.8%	9.8%	-7.0%	2.1%



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State	1994	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 1994- 2004*	Percent Change 2002- 2003*	Percent Change 2003- 2004*	Percent Change 2002- 2004*
North Dakota	10.4	11.6	9.7	9.7	-6.7%	-16.4%	0.0%	-16.4%
Ohio	14.1	9.8	10.9	11.6	-17.7%	11.2%	6.4%	18.4%
Oklahoma	16.7	14.1	12.8	10.8	-35.3%	-9.2%	-15.6%	-23.4%
Oregon	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.7	-0.8%	14.7%	-6.4%	7.3%
Pennsylvania	12.5	9.5	10.5	11.3	-9.6%	10.5%	7.6%	18.9%
Rhode Island	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.7%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
South Carolina	13.8	14.3	12.7	14.9	8.0%	-11.2%	17.3%	4.2%
South Dakota	14.5	11.5	12.7	13.4	-7.6%	10.4%	5.5%	16.5%
Tennessee	14.6	14.8	14.0	15.9	8.9%	-5.4%	13.6%	7.4%
Texas	19.1	15.6	17.0	16.5	-13.6%	9.0%	-2.9%	5.8%
Utah	8.0	9.9	9.1	9.9	23.8%	-8.1%	8.8%	0.0%
Vermont	7.6	9.9	8.5	7.9	3.9%	-14.1%	-7.1%	-20.2%
Virginia	10.7	9.9	10.0	9.3	-13.1%	1.0%	-7.0%	-6.1%
Washington	11.7	11.0	12.6	11.5	-1.7%	14.5%	-8.7%	4.5%
West Virginia	18.6	16.8	17.4	14.2	-23.7%	3.6%	-18.4%	-15.5%
Wisconsin	9.0	8.6	9.8	12.3	36.7%	14.0%	25.5%	43.0%
Wyoming	9.3	9.0	9.8	9.9	6.5%	8.9%	1.0%	10.0%

* Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2004 (Numbers in thousands)." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov21.html>.



Section II: Reported Index Crime Trends

In reviewing data on crime trends, it is important to note the type of data being presented along with the inherent limitations of that data. For example, although law enforcement agencies collect and maintain information on both arrests and offenses reported to the police, researchers generally agree that reported offenses provide a better measure of crime since these reports usually occur closer in time to the actual incidents. While arrests also provide a measure of law enforcement activity, arrests may not be made in all cases and arrests may also reflect specialized enforcement efforts rather than an actual increase in the incidence of crime.

With national research suggesting that only about one-third of all crime is reported to police via official arrest and crime data, studies of crime victimization have become an important tool criminal justice agencies and lawmakers use to develop policy and determine funding priorities. In 2003, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, in collaboration with the State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and the Public University Research Consortium (PURC), contracted with the Center for Criminal Justice Education and Research, a division of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University, to develop a telephone survey for a statewide crime victimization study.

A random sample of 7,614 Kentucky residents was selected and data was collected regarding their fear of criminal victimization, perceived risk of criminal victimization, perceptions of criminal justice agents, and self-reported victimization experiences for Index offenses. Telephone interviews were conducted with 1,991 respondents; a final response rate of 26.15 percent was achieved.

Findings from the 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey and information on Index offense trends are provided in the following section. The data on Index offenses are presented for calendar years 2002-2004, as reported to the Kentucky State Police.



Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

The 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey polled a random sample of 7,614 Kentucky residents regarding their fear of criminal victimization, perceived risk of criminal victimization, perceptions of criminal justice agents, and self-reported victimization experiences for Index offenses. The following analysis is based on information collected from the 1,991 survey respondents:

Individual Characteristics of Respondents

- 48.5% were male.
- 89.2% were white.
- 59.6% were married.
- 7.2% had less than a high school diploma; 26.8% had obtained their high school diploma; 18.1% had some college; and 38.6% had a college or professional degree.
- 52.1% had household incomes of \$50,000 or less.
- 41.2% identified their political beliefs as somewhat conservative or very conservative; 29.7% identified their political beliefs as moderate; and 19.8% identified their political beliefs as somewhat liberal or very liberal.

As can be seen in Table 2.1, when compared to data collected from the 2000 Census, the sample can be concluded to be representative of the state's population, within reasonable limits. Used in conjunction with other information on the incidence of crime, the survey provides valuable information for shaping criminal justice policy.

Performance of the Criminal Justice System

- Four in five respondents (80.7%) were either somewhat or very satisfied with the police who served their community.
- Respondents were most dissatisfied with the juvenile courts that serve their community.
- Over half of the respondents stated that crime had stayed the same in their community, while 14.1 percent said it had decreased and 28.9 percent stated that it had increased.
- Compared to non-whites, whites expressed a more positive attitude toward criminal justice agencies, as did respondents from urban or suburban areas.
- Rural residents were significantly more likely than suburban residents to think that crime had increased in their community over the past year.

Impact of Fear of Crime

- Nearly half (49.6%) of respondents either strongly agreed or somewhat agreed to being afraid that someone will break into their homes; Just over 40 percent strongly agreed or somewhat agreed to being afraid of having money/possessions taken; and close to one third (30.6%) expressed at least some fear of being attacked by a weapon.
- Almost two in three respondents engaged in "defensive behaviors" due to their fear of crime. Examples of such behavior included installing security lights or adding door bolts. More than one in four respondents (25.9%) had purchased a firearm in the past 12 months due to a fear of crime.



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- More respondents were fearful of property crime than violent crime although relatively few respondents (under 20%) indicated that a fear of crime had kept them from doing things they wanted to do.
- Compared to men, women were more fearful of crime, more likely to perceive themselves at risk of victimization, more likely to believe crime had increased in the past year, and more likely to be victims of sex crimes.
- When compared with non-graduates, college graduates expressed less fear of crime, were less likely to see themselves at risk of victimization, displayed higher opinions of criminal justice agents, and were less likely to be victimized by sex crimes across their lifetimes.
- In comparison to married respondents, unmarried respondents were more fearful of walking alone at night and more likely to be victimized by all crimes.
- People with lower incomes (below \$40,000 annually) were more fearful of crime, displayed higher perceptions of risk, evidenced lower perceptions of criminal justice agents, were more likely to think crime had increased, and were more likely to be the victims of both violent and sex crimes.
- Compared to non-victims, respondents who had been victimized by crime were more fearful of crime, saw themselves at higher risk of victimization, and had lower perceptions of criminal justice agents. Victims of one crime category were also more likely to be victims of other categories as well.
- Respondents who reported liberal political ideologies expressed greater fear of crime and lower perceptions of criminal justice, compared to those having more conservative ideologies.
- Consistent with prior research, younger respondents were less likely to think crime had increased and were more likely to be victims of Part I offenses. However, persons aged 36-50 were more fearful of crime than those over 50, perceived themselves as being at greater risk than those 18-35, and were more likely to have experienced sexual victimization in their lifetimes.



Table 2.1 Victimization Survey Population Demographics

Demographic Variable	Survey	Census *
Gender		
Male	48.5%	48.9%
Female	51.3%	51.1%
Race		
White	89.2%	91.0%
Black	7.6%	7.7%
Other	2.7%	2.4%
Marital Status**		
Married	59.6%	57.3%
Widowed	5.5%	7.2%
Divorced	12.8%	11.0%
Separated	2.3%	1.8%
Never Married	14.7%	22.7%
Age		
18-24	9.6%	13.4%
25-35	20.6%	21.0%
36-45	22.0%	21.2%
46-55	18.4%	17.9%
56-65	13.6%	12.0%
66 and over	9.5%	14.4%
Education***		
No high school diploma	7.2%	25.9%
High school Diploma or GED	26.8%	33.6%
Vocational Program	4.2%	n/a
Some College	18.1%	18.5%
Two-year College Degree	8.1%	4.9%
College Graduate	19.4%	10.3%
Some Graduate or Professional	11.1%	6.9%
Income****		
Less than \$10,000	6.6%	13.9%
\$10,001 - \$20,000	11.2%	16.1%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	12.4%	14.6%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	12.0%	12.4%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	9.9%	11.0%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	16.2%	17.2%
Over \$75,000	16.3%	14.8%

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

*Due to differences in the manner in which some of the demographical data were categorized, some of the categorical data were interpolated.

** Data collected from the 2000 Census included respondents age 15 and over; data for the sample came from respondents age 18 and over.

*** Sample used respondents 18 years and older; 2000 Census used respondents 25 years and older.

**** Income for 2000 Census taken from total number of households in Kentucky.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



Table 2.2: Citizen Satisfaction with Criminal Justice System Components

In general, how satisfied are you with ...	Very Satisfied		Somewhat Satisfied		Don't Know		Somewhat Dissatisfied		Very Dissatisfied	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Police who serve your community	649	31.0	1040	49.7	24	1.1	205	9.8	148	7.1
Jail that serves your community	454	21.7	865	41.4	296	14.2	223	10.7	209	10.0
Prosecutors in your local court system	336	16.1	951	45.5	281	13.4	281	13.4	204	9.8
Adult court system that serves your community	297	14.2	957	45.8	224	10.7	351	16.8	225	10.8
The prison system in Kentucky	266	12.7	880	42.1	313	15.0	354	16.9	231	11.0
Public defenders in your local court system	260	12.4	907	43.4	443	21.2	263	12.6	174	8.3
Juvenile courts that serve your community	237	11.3	749	35.8	451	21.6	344	16.5	265	12.7
Community-oriented corrections program that serves your community	227	10.9	868	41.5	405	19.4	324	15.5	215	10.3

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.3: Impact of Fear of Crime on Behavior and Fear of Specific Crimes

	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I am afraid someone will break into my house while I am away.	394	18.8%	643	30.8%	427	20.4%	561	26.8%
I am afraid of having my money/possessions taken from me.	285	13.6%	556	26.6%	466	22.3%	722	34.5%
I am afraid of being attacked by someone with a weapon.	209	10.0%	431	20.6%	549	26.3%	841	40.2%
I am afraid to go out at night because I might become a victim of crime.	190	9.1%	328	15.7%	481	23.0%	103	49.3%
I am afraid of being raped or sexually assaulted.	142	6.8%	268	12.8%	442	21.1%	117	56.2%
I am afraid of being murdered.	124	5.9%	228	10.9%	468	22.4%	120	57.7%
Fear of crime has prevented me from doing the things I want to do.	119	5.7%	291	13.9%	734	35.1%	886	42.4%

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.4: Activities Avoided Because of Fear of Crime

Activity	N	%
Walking/running/riding bike at night	139	39.2%
Going places alone	61	17.2%
Shopping	37	10.4%
Traveling/leaving house unattended	36	10.1%
Going to certain parts of town/downtown	34	9.6%
General fear of crime	26	7.3%
Going to the park	20	5.6%
Enjoying entertainment activities	17	4.8%
Being outside in neighborhood at night	15	4.2%
Driving at night	15	4.2%
Doing errands	14	2.5%
Outdoor activities	13	3.7%
Letting kids play/walk alone	12	3.4%
Parking	12	3.4%
Leaving doors unlocked	7	2.0%
Leaving car unattended	7	2.0%
Other	7	2.0%
Attending large, public functions	6	1.7%
Walking dog	3	0.8%
Moving to a new city/town	2	0.6%

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because some respondents provided more than one response.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.5: Defensive Behaviors Due to Fear of Crime

Items placed in home in the last 12 months	Frequency	%
Outside Security Lights	806	39.7%
Door Bolts	747	36.8%
Guns	525	25.9%
Extra Door Locks	505	24.9%
Guard Dogs	400	19.7%
Automatic Timers/Electronic Timers	379	18.7%
Window Guards	335	16.5%
Burglar Alarms	253	12.5%
Police Department Identification Stickers	245	12.1%
Did Not Place Items in Home	638	31.4%

Note: Total respondents for this question was 2,030. The percentages do not total 100% because some respondents provided more than one response

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.6: Victimization Experiences During the Past 12 Months

During the past 12 months, did anyone...	YES		NO		Reported All Crimes to Police	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intentionally damage or destroy property owned by you or someone else in your household?	325	15.5	1,676	80.2	187	57.5
Break into, or try to break into, your house or some other building on your property intending to commit a crime?	183	8.8	1,816	86.8	120	65.6
Was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already reported)?	165	7.9	1,833	87.7	71	43.0
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle belonging to you?	72	3.4	1,933	92.4	50	69.4
Did anyone hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, feet, or other bodily attack (not including attacks with weapons)?	48	2.3	1,951	93.3	17	35.4
Did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?*	44	2.1	1,944	93.0	7	15.9
Attempt to take something directly from you by using force or threat of force, such as a stick up or mugging?	22	1.1	1,980	94.7	15	68.2
Has anyone made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?*	26	1.2	1,969	94.2	9	34.6
Did anyone attack you with a knife, gun, club, or another weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?	22	1.1	1,978	94.6	17	77.3
Has anyone ever...	N	%	N	%	N	%
Made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	235	11.2	1,756	84.0	69	29.4
<i>Females</i>	198	18.5	820	76.5	59	29.8
<i>Males</i>	37	3.6	936	92.2	10	27
Forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	283	13.5	1,701	81.3	45	15.9
<i>Females</i>	234	21.8	780	72.8	41	17.5
<i>Males</i>	49	4.8	921	90.7	4	8.2

Note: Respondents who stated they had been victims of rape or attempted rape in the past 12 months (26) and those victims of forced unwanted sexual activity or attempted forced unwanted sexual activity in the past 12 months (44), data are unavailable on whether they reported all their victimizations for crimes of a sexual nature in their lifetime. As such, the percentage of victims who reported all their victimizations may be larger than the percentage reported in the table if any of those victims reported all their lifetime sexual victimization experiences. Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.7: Percentage of Incidents of Criminal Victimization Reported to Police

During the past 12 months, did anyone...	Number Yes	% of Sample	Number of Incidents	Number Reported to Police	Percent Reported
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle belonging to you?	72	3.4	85	66	77.6%
Intentionally damage or destroy property owned by you or someone else in your household?	325	15.5	524	313	59.7%
Break into, or try to break into, your house or some other building on your property intending to commit a crime?	183	8.8	306	188	61.4%
Attempt to take something directly from you by using force or threat of force, such as a stick up or mugging?	22	1.1	32	19	59.4%
Was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already reported)?	165	7.9	271	130	48.0%
Did anyone attack you with a knife, gun, club, or another weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?	22	1.1	25	21	84.0%
Did anyone hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, feet, or other bodily attack (not including attacks with weapons)?	48	2.3	216	122	56.5%
Has anyone made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	26	1.2	57	17	29.8%
Did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	44	2.1	227	159	70.0%
Has anyone ever...*	Number Yes	% of Sample	Number of Incidents	Number Reported to Police	Percent Reported
Made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	209	10.0	481	152	31.6%
Forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	239	11.4	802	208	25.9%

* Respondents who indicated they had been victims of either of these crimes in the past 12 months are not included in this portion of the table.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.8: Offender Characteristics in Most Recent Victimization

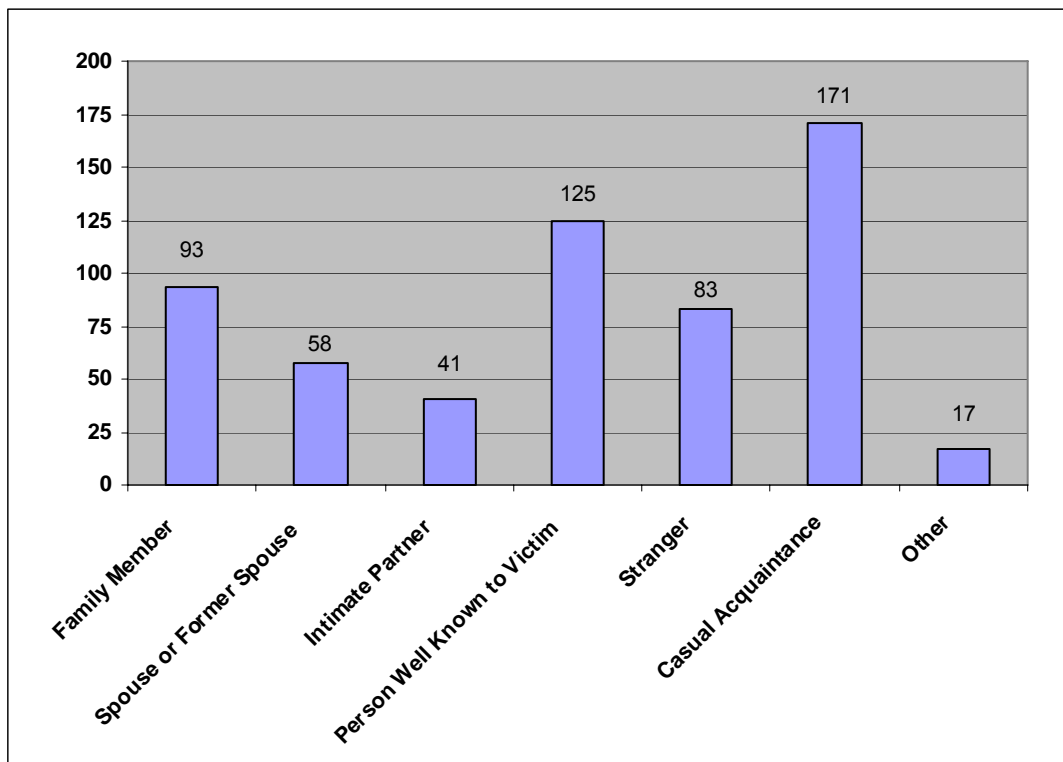
During the past 12 months...	Offender Characteristic														
	Family Member		Spouse or Former Spouse		Intimate Partner		Person Well Known to Victim		Stranger		Casual Acquaintance		Did Not See Offender		Missing
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Did anyone attack you with a knife, gun, club, or another weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?	2	9.1	0	0.0	1	4.5	2	9.1	14	63.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	1
Did anyone hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, feet, or other bodily attack (not including attacks with weapons)?	4	8.3	3	6.3	4	8.3	10	20.8	17	35.4	10	20.8	0	0.0	0
Has anyone made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	3	11.5	4	15.4	1	3.8	6	23.1	4	15.4	8	30.8	0	0.0	0
Did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	1	2.3	2	4.5	3	6.8	10	22.7	5	11.4	20	45.5	2	4.5	1
Has anyone ever...															
Made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	46	19.6	27	11.5	18	7.7	45	19.1	41	17.4	54	23.0	3	1.3	1
Forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	43	15.2	25	8.8	19	6.7	64	22.6	33	11.7	89	31.4	5	1.8	5

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Figure 2.a: Victim/Offender Relationship in Most Recent Sexual Assault



Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.

Table 2.9: Weapons Used in Criminal Victimizations

Weapon Used in Attack	Victims Attacked with a Weapon in Last 12 months	
	Frequency	Percent
Gun	3	13.6
Knife	8	36.4
Club or Bat	6	27.3
Other	5	22.7
Total	22	100.0

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents Among a Sample of Kentucky Residents*.



Table 2.10: Index Offenses, 2002-2004: Number, Rate per 100,000 Population

		2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2002- 2004*	Percent Change 2003- 2004*
Population		4,088,510	4,116,780	4,141,835	1.3%	0.6%
Part I Offenses						
Murder and Nonnegligent Homicide	Number	186	181	216	16.1%	19.3%
	Rate*	4.5	4.4	5.2	14.6%	18.6%
Rape	Number	1,200	1,124	1,251	4.3%	11.3%
	Rate*	29.4	27.3	30.2	2.9%	10.6%
Robbery	Number	3,069	3,224	3,372	9.9%	4.6%
	Rate*	75.1	78.3	81.4	8.5%	4.0%
Aggravated Assault	Number	6,251	5,703	5,232	-16.3%	-8.3%
	Rate*	152.9	138.5	126.3	-17.4%	-8.8%
Violent Offenses	Number	10,706	10,232	10,071	-5.9%	-1.6%
	Rate*	261.9	248.5	243.2	-7.1%	-2.2%
Burglary	Number	26,133	26,034	25,784	-1.3%	-1.0%
	Rate*	639.2	632.4	622.5	-2.6%	-1.6%
Larceny-Theft	Number	70,087	69,083	68,478	-2.3%	-0.9%
	Rate*	1714.2	1678.1	1653.3	-3.6%	-1.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number	8,950	8,253	8,669	-3.1%	5.0%
	Rate*	218.9	200.5	209.3	-4.4%	4.4%
Arson	Number	916	821	633	-30.9%	-22.9%
	Rate*	22.4	19.9	15.3	-31.8%	-23.4%
Property Offenses	Number	106,086	104,191	103,564	-2.4%	-0.6%
	Rate*	2594.7	2530.9	2500.4	-3.6%	-1.2%
Total Part I Offenses	Number	116,792	114,423	113,635	-2.7%	-0.7%
	Rate*	2856.6	2779.4	2743.6	-4.0%	-1.3%

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Data Center. "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01)." Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/nst-est2005-01.xls>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>



Table 2.11: Crime Rate Comparisons 2002-2004, Kentucky and Surrounding States

State	Kentucky	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Ohio	Tennessee	Virginia	W. Virginia	United States
Population									
2002	4,088,510	6,154,739	12,586,839	5,681,045	11,404,651	5,790,312	7,286,061	1,804,529	287,984,799
2003	4,116,780	6,196,269	12,649,940	5,718,717	11,431,748	5,841,585	7,383,387	1,810,347	290,850,005
2004	4,141,835	6,226,537	12,712,016	5,759,532	11,450,143	5,893,298	7,481,332	1,812,548	293,656,842
Percent Change 2002 - 2004*	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	2.7%	0.4%	2.0%
Index Offense Rate*									
2002	2856.6	3752.7	4020.8	4595.6	4113.3	5025.0	3143.5	2511.5	4124.9
2003	2779.4	3710.1	3842.3	4476.0	3975.1	5067.3	2981.1	2616.9	4062.8
2004	2743.6	3729.6	3729.5	4390.2	4018.1	5008.2	2943.7	2781.8	3982.6
Percent Change 2002 - 2004*	-4.0%	-0.6%	-7.2%	-4.5%	-2.3%	-0.3%	-6.4%	10.8%	-3.4%
Violent Offense Rate*									
2002	261.9	357.5	621.4	537.9	351.9	717.8	291.7	233.9	494.4
2003	248.5	352.7	557.0	471.6	333.3	687.8	276.0	257.5	474.9
2004	243.2	325.9	543.0	490.1	342.0	696.1	274.8	271.7	465.5
Percent Change 2002 - 2004*	-7.1%	-8.8%	-12.6%	-8.9%	-2.8%	-3.0%	-5.8%	16.1%	-5.8%
Property Offense Rate*									
2002	2,594.7	3,395.2	3,399.4	4,057.7	3,761.4	4,307.2	2,851.8	2,277.5	3,630.5
2003	2,530.9	3,357.4	3,285.3	4,004.5	3,641.8	4,379.5	2,705.1	2,359.4	3,587.9
2004	2,500.4	3,403.6	3,186.5	3,900.1	3,676.0	4,312.1	2,668.9	2,510.1	3,517.1
Percent Change 2002 - 2004*	-3.6%	0.2%	-6.3%	-3.9%	-2.3%	0.1%	-6.4%	10.2%	-3.1%

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:
 Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2002*. "Table 5: Index Crime by State, 2002."
 Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2003*. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2003."
 Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2004*. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2004."
 Kentucky State Data Center. "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01)." Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. <http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/nst-est2005-01.xls>
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>



Table 2.12: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2004

Rank*	County	2004 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Offense Rate**	Total Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Crime Rate**	Total Number of Property Offenses	Property Crime Rate**
1	Jefferson	698,903	32,635	46.7	3,564	5.1	29,071	41.6
2	Fayette	266,451	12,293	46.1	1,320	5.0	10,973	41.2
3	Mason	16,916	705	41.7	51	3.0	654	38.7
4	Warren	97,163	3,818	39.3	340	3.5	3,478	35.8
5	Franklin	48,179	1,863	38.7	122	2.5	1,741	36.1
6	McCracken	64,564	2,342	36.3	265	4.1	2,077	32.2
7	Boyd	49,578	1,779	35.9	138	2.8	1,641	33.1
8	Jessamine	42,256	1,467	34.7	61	1.4	1,406	33.3
9	Christian	70,364	2,441	34.7	168	2.4	2,273	32.3
10	Clark	34,408	1,171	34.0	62	1.8	1,109	32.2
11	Daviess	92,646	3,125	33.7	197	2.1	2,928	31.6
12	Fulton	7,337	247	33.7	19	2.6	228	31.1
13	Scott	37,901	1,261	33.3	68	1.8	1,193	31.5
14	Simpson	16,854	552	32.8	35	2.1	517	30.7
15	Kenton	153,019	5,011	32.7	432	2.8	4,579	29.9
16	Calloway	34,793	1,120	32.2	52	1.5	1,068	30.7
17	Hopkins	46,736	1,477	31.6	106	2.3	1,371	29.3
18	Perry	29,624	879	29.7	61	2.1	818	27.6
19	Boone	101,431	2,987	29.4	201	2.0	2,786	27.5
20	Campbell	87,285	2,554	29.3	183	2.1	2,371	27.2
21	Montgomery	23,682	682	28.8	30	1.3	652	27.5
22	Pulaski	58,693	1,671	28.5	59	1.0	1,612	27.5
23	Madison	76,136	2,092	27.5	98	1.3	1,994	26.2
24	Hardin	95,788	2,538	26.5	199	2.1	2,339	24.4
25	Powell	13,594	342	25.2	16	1.2	326	24.0
26	Livingston	9,714	235	24.2	14	1.4	221	22.8
27	Taylor	23,437	557	23.8	53	2.3	504	21.5
28	Logan	27,053	639	23.6	61	2.3	578	21.4
29	Harlan	31,798	744	23.4	65	2.0	679	21.4
30	Laurel	55,796	1,298	23.3	53	0.9	1,245	22.3
31	Carroll	10,325	237	23.0	18	1.7	219	21.2
32	Bourbon	19,694	451	22.9	37	1.9	414	21.0
33	Boyle	28,218	646	22.9	28	1.0	618	21.9
34	Union	15,637	355	22.7	48	3.1	307	19.6
35	Pike	67,057	1,518	22.6	99	1.5	1,419	21.2
36	Henderson	45,363	1,020	22.5	85	1.9	935	20.6
37	Woodford	23,939	530	22.1	75	3.1	455	19.0
38	Rowan	22,148	487	22.0	31	1.4	456	20.6
39	Wolfe	6,993	141	20.2	9	1.3	132	18.9
40	Garrard	16,210	314	19.4	18	1.1	296	18.3



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Rank*	County	2004 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Offense Rate**	Total Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Crime Rate**	Total Number of Property Offenses	Property Crime Rate**
41	Anderson	20,080	375	18.7	21	1.0	354	17.6
42	Marshall	30,729	565	18.4	37	1.2	528	17.2
43	Caldwell	12,864	235	18.3	20	1.6	215	16.7
44	Shelby	37,131	669	18.0	53	1.4	616	16.6
45	Knott	17,516	307	17.5	27	1.5	280	16.0
46	Whitley	37,586	633	16.8	40	1.1	593	15.8
47	Bullitt	66,816	1,091	16.3	69	1.0	1,022	15.3
48	Crittenden	9,035	147	16.3	7	0.8	140	15.5
49	Hart	18,097	288	15.9	28	1.5	260	14.4
50	Graves	37,352	593	15.9	59	1.6	534	14.3
51	Trigg	13,262	210	15.8	17	1.3	193	14.6
52	Clay	24,263	382	15.7	47	1.9	335	13.8
53	Harrison	18,330	288	15.7	15	0.8	273	14.9
54	Nelson	40,415	625	15.5	51	1.3	574	14.2
55	Estill	15,152	233	15.4	19	1.3	214	14.1
56	Barren	39,585	608	15.4	32	0.8	576	14.6
57	Grayson	25,000	371	14.8	27	1.1	344	13.8
58	Owen	11,284	166	14.7	17	1.5	149	13.2
59	Mercer	21,491	311	14.5	32	1.5	279	13.0
60	Ballard	8,229	118	14.3	10	1.2	108	13.1
61	Rockcastle	16,684	239	14.3	19	1.1	220	13.2
62	Carter	27,198	388	14.3	30	1.1	358	13.2
63	Larue	13,498	188	13.9	21	1.6	167	12.4
64	Bath	11,513	159	13.8	16	1.4	143	12.4
65	Floyd	42,217	583	13.8	45	1.1	538	12.7
66	Pendleton	15,082	206	13.7	19	1.3	187	12.4
67	Ohio	23,540	313	13.3	36	1.5	277	11.8
68	Gallatin	7,982	105	13.2	13	1.6	92	11.5
69	Marion	18,724	246	13.1	24	1.3	222	11.9
70	Menifee	6,784	87	12.8	11	1.6	76	11.2
71	Martin	12,333	153	12.4	18	1.5	135	10.9
72	Washington	11,276	139	12.3	12	1.1	127	11.3
73	Leslie	11,996	144	12.0	24	2.0	120	10.0
74	Breathitt	15,922	189	11.9	22	1.4	167	10.5
75	Oldham	52,081	616	11.8	29	0.6	587	11.3
76	Todd	11,915	138	11.6	12	1.0	126	10.6
77	McCreary	17,079	196	11.5	18	1.1	178	10.4
78	Lewis	13,853	156	11.3	8	0.6	148	10.7
79	Bell	29,724	332	11.2	20	0.7	312	10.5
80	Lyon	8,145	90	11.0	14	1.7	76	9.3
81	Johnson	23,818	262	11.0	14	0.6	248	10.4
82	Knox	31,896	349	10.9	19	0.6	330	10.3



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

Rank*	County	2004 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Offense Rate**	Total Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Crime Rate**	Total Number of Property Offenses	Property Crime Rate**
83	Meade	28,281	305	10.8	27	1.0	278	9.8
84	Hickman	5,122	55	10.7	2	0.4	53	10.3
85	Letcher	24,658	260	10.5	34	1.4	226	9.2
86	Nicholas	7,031	71	10.1	10	1.4	61	8.7
87	Magoffin	13,411	134	10.0	8	0.6	126	9.4
88	Owsley	4,782	47	9.8	11	2.3	36	7.5
89	Grant	24,339	239	9.8	8	0.3	231	9.5
90	Henry	15,802	155	9.8	32	2.0	123	7.8
91	Wayne	20,343	185	9.1	17	0.8	168	8.3
92	Trimble	9,001	80	8.9	10	1.1	70	7.8
93	Edmonson	11,884	105	8.8	11	0.9	94	7.9
94	Morgan	14,353	123	8.6	24	1.7	99	6.9
95	Lincoln	24,751	206	8.3	21	0.8	185	7.5
96	Lee	7,816	61	7.8	5	0.6	56	7.2
97	Clinton	9,567	69	7.2	14	1.5	55	5.7
98	Allen	18,592	134	7.2	19	1.0	115	6.2
99	Fleming	14,482	103	7.1	9	0.6	94	6.5
100	Metcalfe	10,139	72	7.1	8	0.8	64	6.3
101	Greenup	37,109	263	7.1	24	0.6	239	6.4
102	Robertson	2,297	16	7.0	2	0.9	14	6.1
103	Adair	17,512	118	6.7	11	0.6	107	6.1
104	Elliott	6,875	45	6.5	10	1.5	35	5.1
105	Russell	16,833	109	6.5	10	0.6	99	5.9
106	Spencer	14,840	96	6.5	8	0.5	88	5.9
107	Breckinridge	19,142	121	6.3	21	1.1	100	5.2
108	Muhlenberg	31,635	180	5.7	16	0.5	164	5.2
109	Butler	13,399	75	5.6	13	1.0	62	4.6
110	Jackson	13,587	76	5.6	9	0.7	67	4.9
111	McLean	9,937	54	5.4	6	0.6	48	4.8
112	Hancock	8,445	43	5.1	6	0.7	37	4.4
113	Casey	16,095	73	4.5	1	0.1	72	4.5
114	Lawrence	16,026	69	4.3	9	0.6	60	3.7
115	Webster	14,090	56	4.0	13	0.9	43	3.1
116	Carlisle	5,345	21	3.9	3	0.6	18	3.4
117	Bracken	8,694	29	3.3	8	0.9	21	2.4
118	Monroe	11,634	26	2.2	13	1.1	13	1.1
119	Cumberland	7,187	15	2.1	3	0.4	12	1.7
120	Green	11,639	23	2.0	3	0.3	20	1.7

*Counties are ranked according to Total Index Crime Rate.

**Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

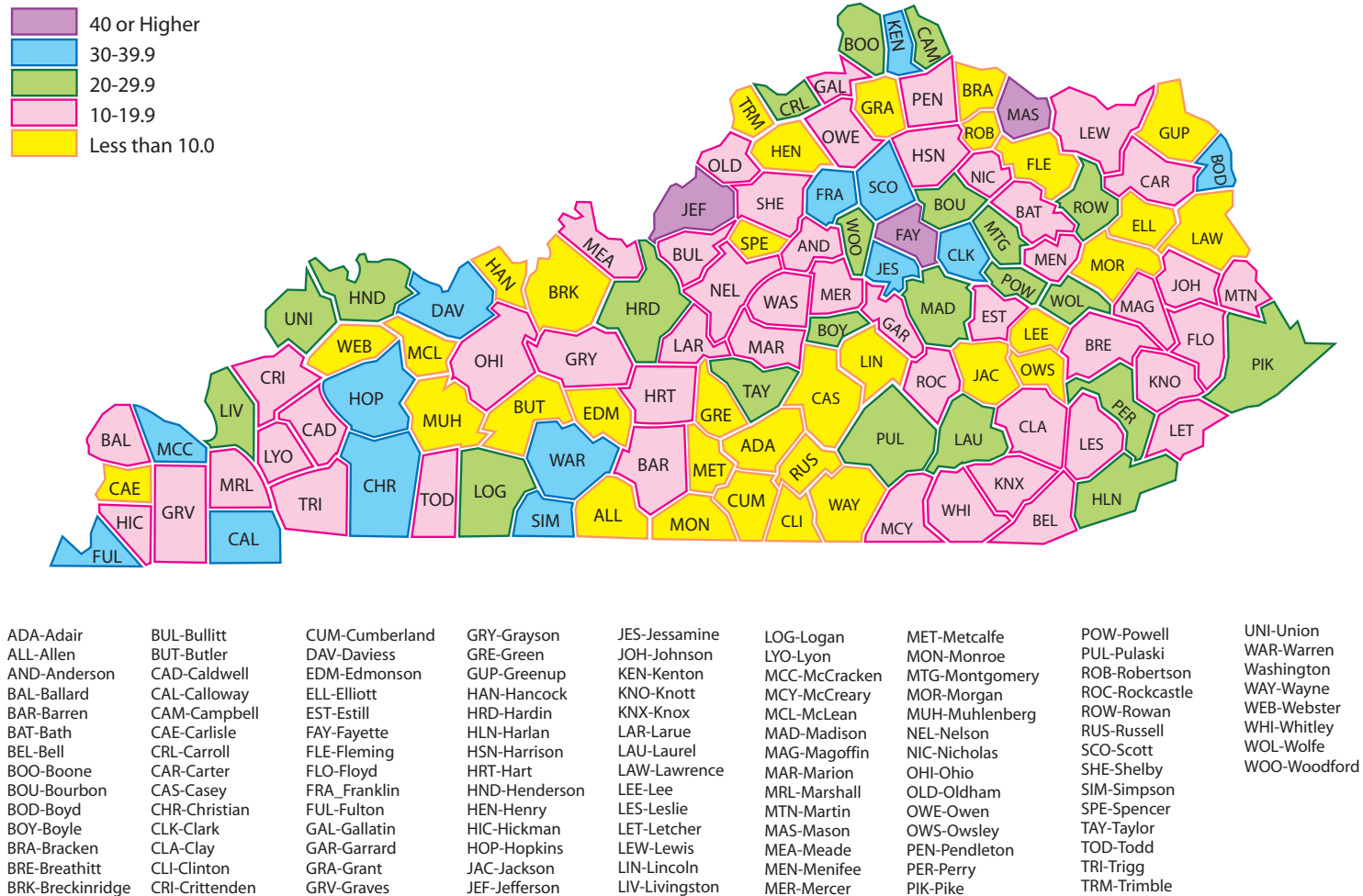
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-21)." www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls.



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Figure 2.b: Map of Index Offense Rates by County, 2004





2.13: Part I Offense Rates per 1,000 Population in 2004 for Cities Over 10,000

Jurisdiction*	Est. 2004 Population	Number of Index Offenses	Index Offense Rate**	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Offense Rate**	Number of Property Crimes	Property Offense Rate**
Paducah	25,545	2,093	81.9	247	9.7	1,846	72.3
Newport	16,086	1,141	70.9	78	4.8	1,063	66.1
Covington	43,010	2,805	65.2	270	6.3	2,535	58.9
Florence	25,449	1,628	64.0	91	3.6	1,537	60.4
Bowling Green	51,294	3,240	63.2	289	5.6	2,951	57.5
Hopkinsville	28,953	1,824	63.0	119	4.1	1,705	58.9
Somerset	11,972	751	62.7	25	2.1	726	60.6
Ashland	21,586	1,326	61.4	101	4.7	1,225	56.7
Madisonville	19,340	1,109	57.3	71	3.7	1,038	53.7
Shively	15,258	872	57.2	67	4.4	805	52.8
Elizabethtown	23,190	1,295	55.8	70	3.0	1,225	52.8
Winchester	16,412	890	54.2	44	2.7	846	51.5
Louisville	556,332	29,483	53.0	3,280	5.9	26,203	47.1
Georgetown	19,732	1,028	52.1	52	2.6	976	49.5
Frankfort	27,281	1,376	50.4	95	3.5	1,281	47.0
Nicholasville	22,878	1,125	49.2	43	1.9	1,082	47.3
St. Matthews	17,374	834	48.0	81	4.7	753	43.3
Owensboro	54,900	2,502	45.6	142	2.6	2,360	43.0
Richmond	30,008	1,320	44.0	53	1.8	1,267	42.2
Lexington-Fayette	266,358	11,540	43.3	1,306	4.9	10,234	38.4
Murray	15,270	660	43.2	25	1.6	635	41.6
Danville	15,428	576	37.3	22	1.4	554	35.9
Radcliff	21,617	757	35.0	86	4.0	671	31.0
Campbellsville	10,752	371	34.5	35	3.3	336	31.3
Henderson	27,574	812	29.4	68	2.5	744	27.0
Mayfield	10,252	278	27.1	37	3.6	241	23.5
Erlanger	16,746	400	23.9	22	1.3	378	22.6
Glasgow	13,829	327	23.6	13	0.9	314	22.7
Jeffersontown	26,232	541	20.6	47	1.8	494	18.8
Independence	17,940	349	19.5	19	1.1	330	18.4
Fort Thomas	15,733	90	5.7	2	0.1	88	5.6

*Ranked by Index Offense Rate.

**Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>



Section III: Arrest Trends

This section presents information on arrest trends in the Commonwealth as compiled by the Kentucky State Police for 2001 through 2004, the most recent years for which data are available.

- Though the offense rate declined steadily between 2002 and 2004, the arrest rate showed more variation. After falling 5.8% from 2002 to 2003, the total arrest rate for Part I offenses increased 3.7% from 2003 to 2004.
- In 2004, the arrest rate in Kentucky was higher than national arrest rates for every Part I offense with the exception of arrests for aggravated assault and auto theft. In fact, arrest rates for murder and rape in Kentucky were more than 50% higher than the national average.
- In terms of raw numbers, the vast majority of arrested suspects were white. However, while whites comprised 90.4% of Kentucky's population in 2004, only 67% of arrested suspects were white. Compared to the proportion of the population which they comprise, non-whites are over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known.
- Non-whites comprise 9.6% of the state population but represent 45.5% of arrests for murder, 44.5% of arrests for burglary, and 40.0% of arrests for rape.
- Men are more likely than women to be arrested.



Table 3.1: Adult (18+) Arrest Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, 2002-2004

	2002 Rate ^{1*}	2003 Rate ^{2*}	2004 Rate ^{3*}	Percent Change 2002 to 2003*	Percent Change 2003 to 2004*	2004 National Arrest Rates ^{4*}
Murder	7.8	7.6	12.0	-1.7%	57.2%	4.0
Rape	14.1	12.3	15.7	-13.3%	27.9%	7.1
Aggravated Assault	137.9	95.3	79.1	-30.9%	-17.0%	122.7
Robbery	31.0	29.1	32.2	-6.2%	10.8%	27.3
Burglary	107.0	96.4	104.4	-9.9%	8.3%	69.2
Larceny/Theft	343.6	353.8	368.2	3.0%	4.1%	283.4
Auto Theft	19.1	25.9	32.6	36.0%	25.8%	35.2
Arson	5.4	6.7	5.8	25.4%	-14.1%	2.5
Total	665.9	627.1	650.1	-5.8%	3.7%	551.3

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

¹ Adult population = 3,097,710

² Adult population = 3,125,654

³ Adult population = 3,152,231

⁴ Adult population= 220,377,406

Sources:

Kentucky State Data Center. "Population by Single-Year of Age and Gender, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004."

<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/est.htm>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Table 2: Annual Estimates of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004." <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2004/NC-EST2004-02.xls>

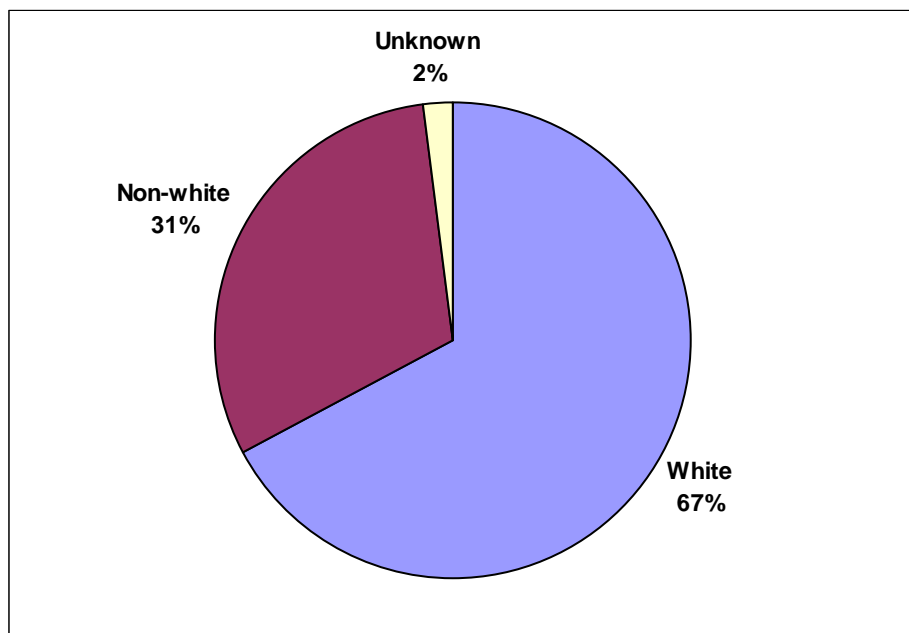


Table 3.2: Total Arrests by Race, 2004

	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown
Murder	222	142	1	0	42
Rape	343	173	10	1	45
Aggravated Assault	2,227	780	9	0	17
Robbery	894	295	8	0	38
Burglary	2,221	1,553	8	0	217
Larceny/Theft	9,681	3,930	98	23	80
Auto Theft	761	451	1	0	20
Arson	160	94	1	3	21
Total	16,509	7,418	136	27	480

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>

Figure 3.a: Distribution of Arrests by Race, 2004



Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>

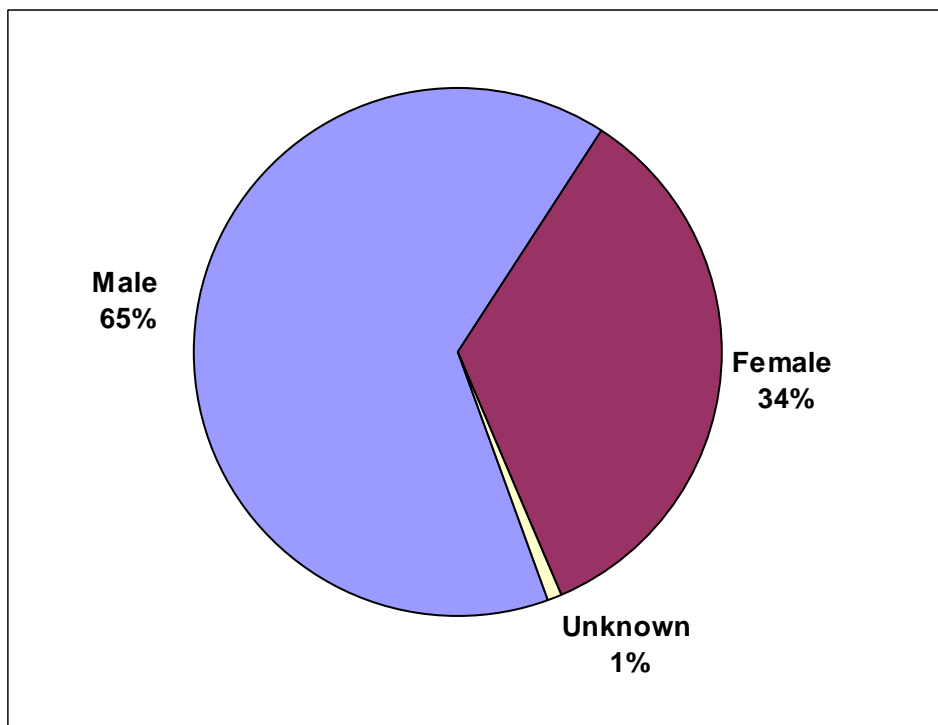


Table 3.3: Total Arrests by Gender, 2004

	Male	Female	Unknown
Murder	347	60	0
Rape	523	48	1
Aggravated Assault	2,269	756	8
Robbery	1,085	147	3
Burglary	3,341	528	130
Larceny/Theft	7,185	6,564	63
Auto Theft	957	265	11
Arson	224	54	1
Total	15,931	8,422	217

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Figure 3.b: Distribution of Arrests by Gender, 2004



Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.



Section IV: Bail Release Trends

This section presents data about the types of bail release used in the Commonwealth. The information reported in this section pertains only to cases in which pre-trial release was granted by the court.

- The least common types of bail release for all Index offenses were property bond and personal recognizance.
- After 2000, the use of cash as a form of bail release decreased dramatically for all Index offenses.

Table 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages*, FY 1999-2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Murder/Manslaughter						
Cash	25.4	26.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.5
Personal Recognizance	4.6	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.0
Property Bond	31.5	22.7	4.6	4.7	5.5	8.0
Partially Secured	20.0	21.6	6.4	4.1	5.6	6.3
Surety	7.7	14.4	2.7	3.9	4.2	4.3
Unsecured	8.5	10.3	3.2	1.5	1.9	1.5
Others	2.3	1.0	75.1	77.6	75.1	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rape						
Cash	19.5	24.2	11.7	9.2	11.0	12.1
Personal Recognizance	5.7	5.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.8
Property Bond	16.2	13.5	7.0	5.5	4.5	4.6
Partially Secured	29.0	27.4	11.8	11.4	10.9	12.7
Surety	17.2	12.5	5.4	5.9	3.6	5.3
Unsecured	11.6	16.2	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.7
Others	0.8	0.5	57.7	60.4	62.7	58.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault						
Cash	22.9	25.7	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.3
Personal Recognizance	7.7	7.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.5
Property Bond	10.7	11.2	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.4
Partially Secured	30.8	27.1	10.7	12.1	12.4	13.9
Surety	14.3	14.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.6
Unsecured	13.0	13.2	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5
Others	0.6	1.0	61.1	59.7	59.6	57.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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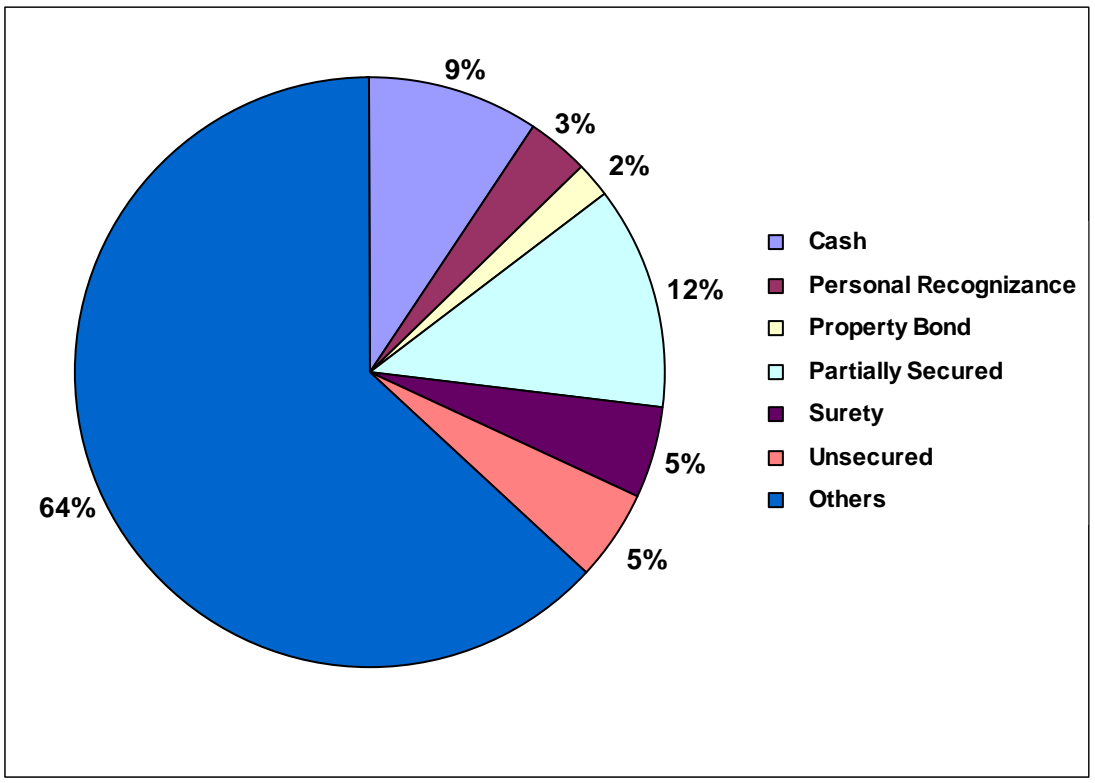
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Robbery						
Cash	22.4	24.5	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Personal Recognizance	8.3	3.8	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.0
Property Bond	10.9	11.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2
Partially Secured	31.0	29.3	6.9	7.5	8.6	9.9
Surety	11.8	11.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.9
Unsecured	15.3	18.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.3
Others	0.3	1.6	81.0	79.0	77.1	73.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Burglary						
Cash	18.6	21.6	7.0	7.5	6.9	6.8
Personal Recognizance	8.1	8.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.9
Property Bond	10.4	9.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
Partially Secured	30.3	27.6	9.5	10.0	10.8	12.0
Surety	18.1	17.8	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.9
Unsecured	13.6	14.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.9
Others	0.9	0.9	68.8	68.4	67.4	64.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny/Theft						
Cash	23.7	26.4	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.2
Personal Recognizance	13.8	11.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.8
Property Bond	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Partially Secured	30.7	30.7	11.7	12.3	13.5	13.4
Surety	11.5	11.3	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.0
Unsecured	16.7	16.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6
Others	0.5	0.4	63.9	62.7	60.1	60.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Auto Theft						
Cash	19.0	22.2	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.3
Personal Recognizance	11.5	8.0	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.4
Property Bond	5.3	7.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6
Partially Secured	26.9	24.4	6.0	5.9	7.3	6.7
Surety	19.5	21.6	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.1
Unsecured	16.3	15.2	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.7
Others	1.4	0.8	76.9	75.9	74.1	75.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arson						
Cash	25.3	17.6	5.8	5.8	5.3	3.5
Personal Recognizance	6.5	7.4	2.6	1.4	2.4	2.0
Property Bond	15.9	10.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	5.0
Partially Secured	15.9	35.1	8.2	8.8	9.4	7.6
Surety	17.1	18.2	4.4	6.5	4.4	5.0
Unsecured	19.4	10.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.3
Others	0.0	0.7	72.7	71.5	72.2	74.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Figure 4.a: Distribution of Bail Imposed in Index Offenses, FY 2004



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Section V: Court Disposition, Sentencing Trends

This section presents information from the Administrative Office of the Courts on case dispositions and sentencing trends for Index offenses.

- Following a significant increase from 171 convictions in 2000 to 474 convictions in 2001, the number of convictions for rape gradually decreased from 2001 to 2004.
- The number of acquittals/dismissals of rape cases was relatively stable from 1999 to 2002 but had increased significantly by 2004. In 2004, 55% of rape cases were acquitted or dismissed.
- There was little deviation in the distribution of dispositions for all Index offenses cases between 1999 and 2004.
- The percentage of murder/manslaughter convictions with sentences of prison, life, or 25 years without parole increased from 92.3% in 2002 to 97.4% in 2003. The percentage then decreased in 2004 to 93.7%. The percentage of rape offenders sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole exhibited a similar pattern of fluctuation from 2002 to 2004.
- Sentences of prison, life, or 25 years with no parole for assault rose from 25.2% in 2002 to 52.0% in 2004. Consequently, the percentage of assault offenders sentenced to jail fell from 58.8% in 2002 to 28.0% in 2004.
- Compared to 2002 figures, the percentage of offenders sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole had decreased by 2004 for convictions of robbery, burglary, auto theft, and arson.
- In 2004, for all Index offenses, 52% of convicted offenders were sentenced to jail, 33% of offenders were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, and 14% were granted probation.



Table 5.1: AOC Case Dispositions by Offense, FY 1999-2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Murder/Manslaughter						
Amended	107	116	217	203	206	140
Acquitted/Dismissed	72	65	184	197	179	96
Diversion	0	0	1	1	2	2
Other	162	149	275	281	251	89
Convictions	171	144	222	196	227	185
Total	512	474	899	878	865	512
Rape						
Amended	223	209	332	336	324	292
Acquitted/Dismissed	317	252	563	493	790	1,287
Diversion	2	7	4	4	6	14
Other	320	330	442	447	582	397
Convictions	189	171	474	399	372	364
Total	1,051	969	1,815	1,679	2,074	2,354
Assault						
Amended	1,524	1,734	2,267	2,245	2,066	1,217
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,743	1,626	3,914	3,580	3,196	1,784
Diversion	11	44	57	51	63	49
Other	1,172	1,405	1,848	1,786	1,617	1,137
Convictions	1,004	735	2,944	2,783	2,143	1,060
Total	5,454	5,544	11,030	10,445	9,085	5,247
Robbery						
Amended	432	483	757	781	819	532
Acquitted/Dismissed	539	499	680	749	653	448
Diversion	2	3	4	6	10	13
Other	569	528	890	916	1,010	384
Convictions	496	337	698	753	808	740
Total	2,038	1,850	3,029	3,205	3,300	2,117
Burglary						
Amended	1,316	1,425	2,261	2,413	2,290	1,277
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,854	1,608	2,504	2,590	2,688	1,680
Diversion	36	64	68	96	98	120
Other	1,800	1,778	2,814	2,802	2,763	1,352
Convictions	1,576	1,209	2,690	2,893	2,896	2,256
Total	6,582	6,084	10,337	10,794	10,735	6,685
Larceny/Theft						
Amended	1,494	1,840	2,493	2,563	2,633	2,807
Acquitted/Dismissed	5,648	5,030	7,709	7,527	7,938	8,505
Diversion	138	395	304	258	381	633
Other	2,148	2,515	4,150	3,808	4,509	5,147
Convictions	9,885	10,121	13,247	13,520	13,780	15,890
Total	19,313	19,901	27,903	27,676	29,241	32,982



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Auto Theft						
Amended	231	232	396	375	427	376
Acquitted/Dismissed	585	430	672	623	553	611
Diversion	8	8	11	5	12	25
Other	351	322	491	480	490	494
Convictions	241	179	380	380	308	372
Total	1,416	1,171	1,950	1,863	1,790	1,878
Arson						
Amended	93	106	197	150	192	106
Acquitted/Dismissed	105	99	173	147	171	111
Diversion	2	9	5	6	8	8
Other	94	108	173	114	170	102
Convictions	91	71	167	141	187	130
Total	385	393	715	558	728	457
Total						
Amended	5,420	6,145	8,920	9,066	8,957	6,747
Acquitted/Dismissed	10,758	9,510	16,399	15,906	16,168	14,522
Diversion	199	530	454	427	580	864
Other	6,616	7,135	11,083	10,634	11,392	9,102
Convictions	13,653	12,967	20,822	21,065	20,721	20,997
Total	36,646	36,287	57,678	57,098	57,818	52,232

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Table 5.2: Percentage of Charges within Each Index Receiving Specific Sentences

	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2002-2004**	Percent Change 2003-2004**
Murder/Manslaughter					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	92.3%	97.4%	93.7%	1.5%	-3.8%
Jail	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	-50.2%	143.2%
Local Probation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
State Probation	5.0%	1.9%	2.3%	-54.8%	21.6%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%	100.0%
A.D.E.*	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	198.6%	264.9%
Rape					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	81.9%	84.4%	79.6%	-2.7%	-5.7%
Jail	4.6%	3.1%	2.9%	-36.6%	-5.1%
Local Probation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
State Probation	13.1%	12.0%	13.9%	5.9%	15.3%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.4%	0.5%	3.4%	668.5%	611.4%
Assault					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	25.2%	34.1%	52.0%	106.7%	52.5%
Jail	58.8%	48.0%	28.0%	-52.4%	-41.7%
Local Probation	4.8%	3.5%	1.0%	-80.3%	-73.1%
State Probation	10.6%	13.5%	17.9%	69.7%	32.7%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	-51.3%	-69.0%
Other	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	124.8%	71.7%
Robbery					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	81.2%	79.2%	80.0%	-1.4%	1.1%
Jail	4.2%	4.5%	5.5%	31.1%	22.9%
Local Probation	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	-66.7%	0.0%
State Probation	13.9%	15.4%	13.7%	-1.1%	-10.6%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Other	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	66.3%	-31.5%
Burglary					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	72.8%	70.3%	69.9%	-4.0%	-0.6%
Jail	7.9%	7.7%	7.8%	-1.7%	0.7%
Local Probation	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	103.2%	166.9%
State Probation	18.8%	21.5%	21.6%	15.1%	0.4%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
A.D.E.*	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-12.2%	3.8%



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	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2002-2004**	Percent Change 2003-2004**
Larceny/Theft					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	17.5%	17.1%	18.6%	6.0%	8.4%
Jail	70.0%	71.1%	68.4%	-2.2%	-3.8%
Local Probation	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	-1.7%	-12.3%
State Probation	10.2%	8.8%	9.7%	-5.4%	10.1%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	299.6%	181.7%
Other	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	334.5%	69.0%
Auto theft					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	63.8%	59.6%	59.8%	-6.4%	0.3%
Jail	15.4%	19.9%	16.4%	6.6%	-17.3%
Local Probation	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	-9.9%	0.0%
State Probation	20.4%	20.6%	22.1%	8.1%	7.4%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Arson					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	66.2%	73.2%	61.8%	-6.7%	-15.6%
Jail	12.9%	6.5%	10.3%	-20.5%	57.5%
Local Probation	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	-48.9%	12.5%
State Probation	19.4%	19.0%	24.3%	24.9%	28.0%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A.D.E.*	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	12.5%
All Index Offenses					
Prison/life, and 25yrs no parole	33.2%	33.8%	32.6%	-1.6%	-3.3%
Jail	52.6%	51.9%	52.4%	-0.3%	0.9%
Local Probation	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	-23.2%	-16.9%
State Probation	12.0%	11.8%	12.1%	1.5%	2.7%
Death	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	285.3%
A.D.E.*	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	219.5%	138.3%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	252.1%	78.2%

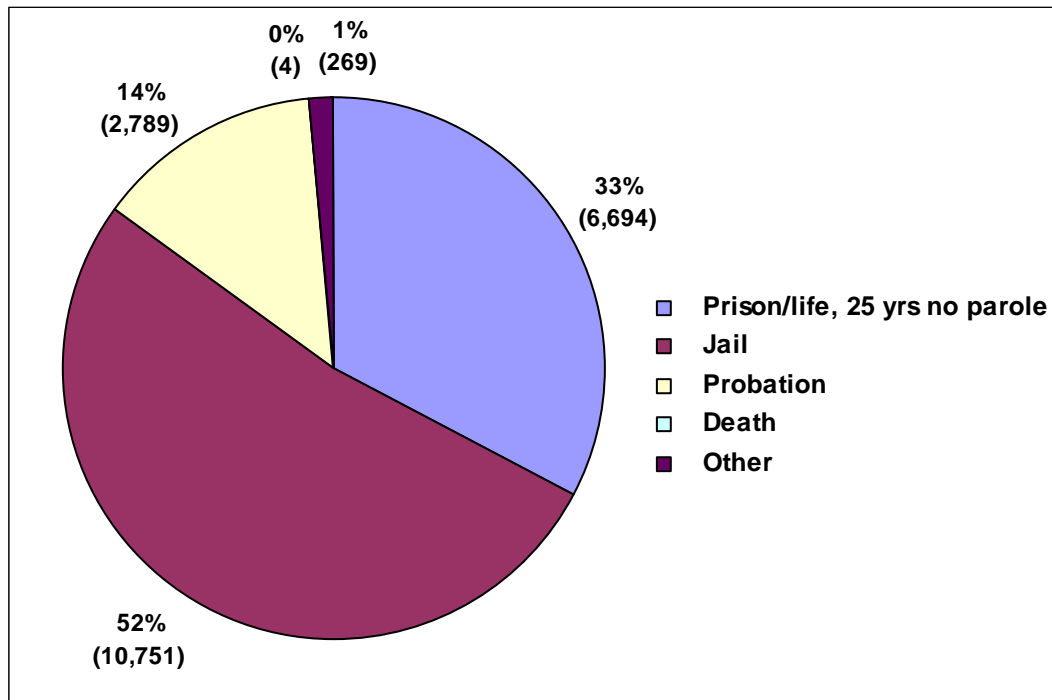
*Alcohol and Drug Education

**Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Figure 5.a: Distribution of Sentences Imposed for Index Offense Charges, FY 2004



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Section VI: Trial Court Caseload Trends

In this section, Circuit and District Court case data, as well as data from the Department of Public Advocacy, are presented.

Circuit and District Court Data:

- The number of cases disposed in Circuit Court varies greatly by circuit. In FY 2004, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 3,966 in the 30th Judicial Circuit to a low of 113 in the 36th Judicial Circuit.
- The number of cases disposed in District Court also varies greatly by district. In FY 2004, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 132,971 in Jefferson County to a low of 175 in Robertson County.
- The number of criminal and appeals cases disposed of in Circuit Court consistently increased from FY 2001 through FY 2004.
- After increasing consistently from FY 1997 through FY 2000, the total number of cases disposed in both Circuit and District Court decreased between FY 2000 and FY 2002. Since FY 2002, the total number of cases has increased with each consecutive year.

Department of Public Advocacy Data:

- In FY 2004, the majority of the Department of Public Advocacy's caseload was handled by the Trial Division (99%). Of these cases, 77% were heard in District Court.
- Since FY 2000, the workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Office has increased 48%, from 86,422 to 128,009 cases.



Table 6.1: Circuit Court Cases Disposed, FY 2001-2004

Circuit	Counties	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
1	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman	234	296	317	291	1,138
2	McCracken	396	397	528	507	1,828
3	Christian	583	548	678	669	2,478
4	Hopkins	281	385	322	440	1,428
5	Crittenden, Union, Webster	158	173	194	278	803
6	Daviess	502	663	708	807	2,680
7	Logan, Todd	289	304	396	495	1,484
8	Warren	978	908	1,085	961	3,932
9	Hardin	561	591	525	871	2,548
10	Hart, Larue, Nelson	343	439	585	613	1,980
11	Green, Marion, Taylor, Washington	653	513	608	880	2,654
12	Henry, Oldham, Trimble	163	187	214	281	845
13	Garrard, Jessamine	287	274	250	343	1,154
14	Bourbon, Scott, Woodford	274	259	260	379	1,172
15	Carroll, Grant, Owen	279	321	371	405	1,376
16	Kenton	723	963	1,023	736	3,445
17	Campbell	435	609	671	720	2,435
18	Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson	141	166	133	196	636
19	Bracken, Fleming, Mason	207	256	162	254	879
20	Greenup, Lewis	224	251	294	340	1,109
21	Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Rowan	308	454	479	519	1,760
22	Fayette	1,491	1,544	1,687	1,838	6,560
23	Estill, Lee, Owsley	111	129	156	208	604
24	Johnson, Lawrence, Martin	173	185	201	480	1,039
25	Clark, Madison	284	344	447	472	1,547
26	Harlan	174	168	314	277	933
27	Knox, Laurel	396	557	463	564	1,980
28	Lincoln, Pulaski, Rockcastle	467	540	598	862	2,467
29	Adair, Casey	358	261	283	349	1,251
30	Jefferson	3,312	3,404	3,563	3,966	14,245
31	Floyd	142	148	206	273	769
32	Boyd	242	254	314	332	1,142
33	Perry	112	176	180	245	713
34	McCreary, Whitley	270	291	266	538	1,365
35	Pike	503	470	455	509	1,937
36	Knott, Magoffin	90	105	172	113	480
37	Carter, Elliott, Morgan	174	238	278	305	995
38	Butler, Edmonson, Hancock, Ohio	358	302	499	674	1,833
39	Breathitt, Powell, Wolfe	271	284	293	559	1,407
40	Clinton, Cumberland, Monroe	238	217	242	397	1,094
41	Clay, Jackson, Leslie	206	301	259	397	1,163
42	Calloway, Marshall	393	414	443	485	1,735



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Circuit	Counties	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
43	Barren, Metcalfe	427	412	523	723	2,085
44	Bell	186	236	201	286	909
45	McLean, Muhlenberg	316	293	340	328	1,277
46	Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade	436	444	458	524	1,862
47	Letcher	92	134	259	328	813
48	Franklin	530	323	511	498	1,862
49	Allen, Simpson	173	265	306	290	1,034
50	Boyle, Mercer	202	166	282	365	1,015
51	Henderson	325	247	352	420	1,344
52	Graves	289	327	450	378	1,444
53	Anderson, Shelby, Spencer	197	272	268	355	1,092
54	Boone, Gallatin	517	565	634	757	2,473
55	Bullitt	126	144	391	386	1,047
56	Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg	243	215	234	315	1,007
57	Russell, Wayne	227	254	328	623	1,432

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

**Table 6.2: District Court Cases Disposed,* FY 2001-2004**

County	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adair	3,501	3,339	3,366	3,019
Allen	2,046	1,668	1,547	1,899
Anderson	2,763	2,953	2,975	2,600
Ballard	2,135	1,720	1,841	1,594
Barren	7,181	6,666	5,158	6,078
Bath	1,350	1,370	1,513	1,241
Bell	6,663	5,856	5,714	5,823
Boone	12,680	10,768	11,586	12,915
Bourbon	3,429	3,215	2,881	3,032
Boyd	5,650	6,112	5,561	6,337
Boyle	2,830	3,212	3,723	4,803
Bracken	628	656	717	859
Breathitt	2,641	3,571	2,154	2,388
Breckinridge	1,770	2,126	2,208	2,202
Bullitt	8,554	6,799	7,469	9,247
Butler	1,358	1,379	1,232	1,083
Caldwell	1,262	1,399	1,296	1,597
Calloway	3,603	3,259	3,225	3,692
Campbell	12,203	11,503	11,736	11,068
Carlisle	549	475	405	406
Carroll	3,308	3,344	3,452	3,106
Carter	5,345	4,242	4,616	4,447
Casey	1,487	1,364	1,675	1,667
Christian	7,894	7,614	8,947	9,724
Clark	5,545	4,992	6,333	6,701
Clay	5,705	6,513	4,633	6,509
Clinton	2,221	2,193	2,158	1,985
Crittenden	1,193	1,290	1,313	1,049
Cumberland	1,015	1,143	983	928
Daviess	14,461	11,194	13,547	16,767
Edmonson	734	775	1,163	1,087
Elliott	527	461	731	608
Estill	2,004	1,832	2,160	2,279
Fayette	42,621	43,880	45,578	49,133
Fleming	1,128	1,033	1,211	1,252
Floyd	6,359	7,101	7,464	8,570
Franklin	8,198	7,439	8,538	9,773
Fulton	1,970	1,777	1,881	1,718
Gallatin	2,266	2,237	2,152	2,084
Garrard	2,588	1,769	2,101	1,968
Grant	3,519	3,473	3,500	3,473
Graves	5,497	4,936	4,879	4,984
Grayson	3,221	4,057	3,485	3,860



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County	2001	2002	2003	2004
Green	969	984	953	1,072
Greenup	3,725	3,645	4,289	4,145
Hancock	1,092	972	974	1,044
Hardin	12,317	12,861	13,539	14,077
Harlan	5,650	6,570	5,362	5,883
Harrison	2,425	2,115	1,847	2,072
Hart	1,750	1,622	1,689	1,946
Henderson	9,557	9,199	10,418	10,122
Henry	3,354	3,038	3,374	3,627
Hickman	472	498	545	449
Hopkins	6,214	5,923	5,944	5,938
Jackson	1,766	1,655	1,591	1,590
Jefferson	149,546	114,339	114,960	132,971
Jessamine	6,814	6,018	5,200	5,546
Johnson	3,386	3,238	4,103	3,331
Kenton	24,583	23,800	23,597	22,567
Knott	2,337	2,899	2,610	3,301
Knox	6,066	6,691	6,408	6,057
Larue	1,475	1,233	1,252	1,730
Laurel	9,672	8,621	8,794	7,658
Lawrence	2,259	2,573	2,280	2,693
Lee	1,152	1,266	837	860
Leslie	2,561	2,620	1,731	2,345
Letcher	2,936	3,565	3,570	2,881
Lewis	1,341	1,343	1,298	1,275
Lincoln	2,498	2,152	2,616	2,428
Livingston	1,489	1,423	1,558	1,553
Logan	4,745	4,254	3,739	4,459
Lyon	2,972	2,875	2,952	3,771
Madison	16,314	13,245	13,028	12,572
Magoffin	1,420	1,716	2,400	2,155
Marion	3,141	3,442	3,127	2,903
Marshall	2,936	3,284	3,662	4,316
Martin	1,269	1,275	1,666	1,482
Mason	2,535	2,045	1,808	1,858
McCracken	7,330	7,541	7,967	9,856
McCreary	2,457	2,271	1,983	2,702
McLean	1,157	1,199	1,192	1,251
Meade	2,505	2,370	2,290	2,238
Menifee	596	794	783	667
Mercer	2,077	2,003	2,719	2,840
Metcalfe	1,562	1,257	1,304	1,034
Monroe	944	970	1,029	1,087
Montgomery	3,287	3,286	3,896	3,492
Morgan	2,254	2,409	2,064	1,854
Muhlenberg	3,179	3,585	3,221	3,298



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County	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nelson	6,041	6,817	7,255	6,696
Nicholas	807	814	604	587
Ohio	2,034	1,974	2,241	2,288
Oldham	9,909	8,263	6,156	6,439
Owen	1,114	1,508	1,176	1,264
Owsley	1,154	838	733	905
Pendleton	1,296	1,456	1,306	1,449
Perry	5,118	5,916	5,306	4,608
Pike	8,700	10,273	10,761	11,950
Powell	3,038	3,359	3,566	3,438
Pulaski	8,350	8,044	7,510	7,090
Robertson	136	134	125	175
Rockcastle	3,244	3,207	2,884	4,689
Rowan	4,260	4,568	4,971	4,186
Russell	2,306	2,438	2,366	2,186
Scott	5,501	6,157	6,359	4,459
Shelby	4,182	4,502	4,583	5,321
Simpson	2,217	2,081	1,721	2,406
Spencer	1,282	1,465	1,397	1,424
Taylor	4,399	3,888	3,230	3,400
Todd	912	1,160	1,148	1,411
Trigg	1,331	1,535	1,244	1,244
Trimble	562	667	737	618
Union	2,889	2,865	2,678	2,548
Warren	16,560	13,298	17,473	18,161
Washington	1,543	1,503	1,190	1,284
Wayne	2,470	2,362	2,102	3,095
Webster	1,548	1,564	1,799	1,584
Whitley	4,664	4,241	4,137	4,474
Wolfe	3,045	3,339	3,151	3,294
Woodford	4,646	4,930	3,544	2,954

*Cases include felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, and traffic.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



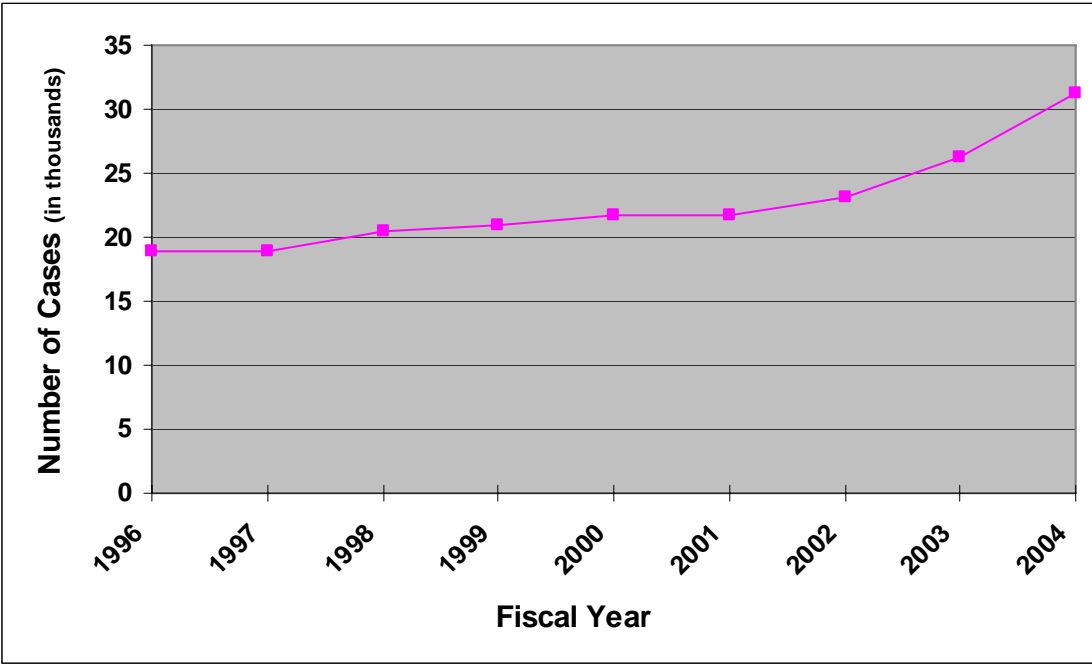
Table 6.3: District and Circuit Court Cases Disposed Statewide, FY 1994-2004

Fiscal Year	Circuit Court		District Court				Total Cases Disposed
	Appeals	Felonies	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Traffic	Juvenile	
1995	499	18,933	45,794	184,796	267,044	54,972	572,038
1996	512	18,900	44,586	184,891	305,507	53,808	608,204
1997	522	18,908	45,603	192,496	291,585	51,926	601,040
1998	457	20,388	47,472	181,118	389,008	47,051	685,494
1999	414	20,906	46,782	206,986	422,433	44,392	741,913
2000	417	21,696	47,836	207,982	448,401	40,830	767,162
2001	357	21,721	49,075	201,225	366,064	40,582	679,024
2002	394	23,194	52,378	168,740	348,713	38,724	632,143
2003	421	26,265	56,416	168,423	350,729	38,861	641,115
2004	324	31,208	59,329	172,320	385,190	37,339	685,710

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Figure 6.a: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Closed, FY 1996-2004



Source: Office of the Attorney General. (2005). *2004-2005 Blue Ribbon Commission Report on Criminal Prosecution*. http://ag.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/980BB6FE-C42F-4DF3-BC9B-84AEFA73E09B/0/blue_ribbon.pdf



Table 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, FY 2001-2004

County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adair	175	173	152	165	2	5	2	0	177	178	154	165
Allen	66	94	118	103	0	0	1	0	66	94	119	103
Anderson	54	76	99	84	1	6	3	1	55	82	102	85
Ballard	51	102	85	96	2	0	0	0	53	102	85	96
Barren	346	353	437	617	7	4	5	6	353	357	442	623
Bath	43	63	70	66	3	0	0	2	46	63	70	68
Bell	184	236	201	286	2	0	0	1	186	236	201	287
Boone	458	512	556	659	9	4	11	11	467	516	567	670
Bourbon	87	78	77	100	2	3	0	1	89	81	77	101
Boyd	239	253	311	328	2	1	3	7	241	254	314	335
Boyle	98	88	186	257	4	3	0	2	102	91	186	259
Bracken	35	32	28	35	0	2	0	0	35	34	28	35
Breathitt	125	116	105	228	0	0	0	0	125	116	105	228
Breckinridge	146	149	145	160	12	8	3	1	158	157	148	161
Bullitt	120	139	380	384	7	5	12	3	127	144	392	387
Butler	83	68	136	154	0	0	1	0	83	68	137	154
Caldwell	92	70	106	126	2	3	0	4	94	73	106	130
Calloway	195	213	213	272	4	2	7	4	199	215	220	276
Campbell	429	598	656	725	9	11	17	8	438	609	673	733
Carlisle	24	24	24	45	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	45
Carroll	109	108	130	146	1	2	7	7	110	110	137	153
Carter	96	114	156	159	0	4	7	4	96	118	163	163
Casey	180	84	128	185	1	2	1	4	181	86	129	189
Christian	579	546	670	663	4	2	8	7	583	548	678	670
Clark	106	130	156	132	1	0	0	0	107	130	156	132
Clay	99	182	149	250	0	5	0	0	99	187	149	250
Clinton	88	86	107	168	1	2	3	2	89	88	110	170
Crittenden	32	26	34	48	0	1	1	2	32	27	35	50
Cumberland	46	36	50	100	0	1	3	0	46	37	53	100
Daviess	500	658	706	806	2	5	2	4	502	663	708	810



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County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Edmonson	86	65	83	96	4	0	3	0	90	65	86	96
Elliott	21	70	47	49	0	0	1	0	21	70	48	49
Estill	58	76	62	73	2	2	1	1	60	78	63	74
Fayette	1,463	1,505	1,654	1,825	28	39	38	18	1,491	1,544	1,692	1,843
Fleming	36	42	45	48	0	1	0	3	36	43	45	51
Floyd	141	146	204	268	1	2	2	8	142	148	206	276
Franklin	520	322	475	492	11	2	37	10	531	324	512	502
Fulton	109	120	159	104	0	0	3	2	109	120	162	106
Gallatin	48	46	66	89	2	3	2	0	50	49	68	89
Garrard	91	77	45	84	4	4	1	1	95	81	46	85
Grant	129	163	178	204	6	6	7	6	135	169	185	210
Graves	279	324	447	370	4	3	0	2	283	327	447	372
Grayson	131	111	159	198	1	1	1	1	132	112	160	199
Green	60	57	58	106	1	2	0	1	61	59	58	107
Greenup	139	176	207	289	6	4	1	0	145	180	208	289
Hancock	36	34	39	91	0	1	0	0	36	35	39	91
Hardin	553	573	514	881	9	19	9	10	562	592	523	891
Harlan	174	168	313	281	0	0	1	0	174	168	314	281
Harrison	61	59	41	94	1	0	1	2	62	59	42	96
Hart	102	116	122	127	3	0	1	2	105	116	123	129
Henderson	324	248	353	423	1	0	4	0	325	248	357	423
Henry	69	73	101	125	1	1	2	3	70	74	103	128
Hickman	47	50	46	46	0	0	0	0	47	50	46	46
Hopkins	279	379	317	439	2	6	4	2	281	385	321	441
Jackson	58	72	56	77	7	2	2	3	65	74	58	80
Jefferson	3,297	3,378	3,538	3,948	17	29	31	24	3,314	3,407	3,569	3,972
Jessamine	192	188	199	256	0	4	4	0	192	192	203	256
Johnson	94	86	102	251	4	1	4	1	98	87	106	252
Kenton	716	946	1,001	728	7	18	24	9	723	964	1,025	737
Knott	44	53	82	51	0	0	2	0	44	53	84	51



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County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Knox	119	177	196	200	3	2	0	2	122	179	196	202
Larue	47	66	67	69	3	0	3	2	50	66	70	71
Laurel	271	370	266	361	4	7	0	7	275	377	266	368
Lawrence	33	54	63	127	1	1	0	0	34	55	63	127
Lee	23	28	66	83	0	1	3	0	23	29	69	83
Leslie	42	39	52	73	0	1	0	0	42	40	52	73
Letcher	91	133	258	325	1	1	1	3	92	134	259	328
Lewis	79	71	86	58	0	0	1	0	79	71	87	58
Lincoln	60	96	104	111	4	1	3	2	64	97	107	113
Livingston	51	54	40	61	2	3	1	5	53	57	41	66
Logan	194	213	281	343	8	8	6	3	202	221	287	346
Lyon	57	35	64	70	0	2	0	1	57	37	64	71
Madison	172	211	286	338	5	3	5	3	177	214	291	341
Magoffin	46	51	88	60	0	1	0	3	46	52	88	63
Marion	237	146	207	272	18	10	18	12	255	156	225	284
Marshall	188	193	221	202	3	4	1	0	191	197	222	202
Martin	40	43	32	102	1	0	0	0	41	43	32	102
Mason	135	163	85	165	1	16	4	3	136	179	89	168
McCracken	389	391	522	507	8	6	6	0	397	397	528	507
McCreary	91	123	102	213	1	1	0	1	92	124	102	214
McLean	101	64	66	68	1	0	1	3	102	64	67	71
Meade	141	174	146	166	6	2	3	9	147	176	149	175
Menifee	25	37	43	40	0	0	0	0	25	37	43	40
Mercer	97	75	93	103	5	0	3	3	102	75	96	106
Metcalfe	73	55	82	104	1	0	1	0	74	55	83	104
Monroe	103	89	80	125	0	0	0	0	103	89	80	125
Montgomery	129	195	219	224	4	8	1	0	133	203	220	224
Morgan	56	49	65	91	1	1	2	3	57	50	67	94
Muhlenberg	214	229	274	258	0	0	0	0	214	229	274	258
Nelson	185	239	369	404	4	17	22	5	189	256	391	409
Nicholas	27	26	24	34	1	1	3	0	28	27	27	34
Ohio	147	130	229	318	1	0	0	1	148	130	229	319



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County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Oldham	72	77	81	94	2	8	0	1	74	85	81	95
Owen	33	42	49	43	1	0	0	1	34	42	49	44
Owsley	26	22	24	53	2	0	0	0	28	22	24	53
Pendleton	39	70	59	55	3	0	3	3	42	70	62	58
Perry	107	174	183	247	5	3	0	2	112	177	183	249
Pike	501	465	451	503	3	6	8	8	504	471	459	511
Powell	97	134	136	268	0	0	0	2	97	134	136	270
Pulaski	301	323	419	592	5	2	1	0	306	325	420	592
Robertson	9	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	9	10	2	12
Rockcastle	94	117	69	155	3	1	1	1	97	118	70	156
Rowan	104	150	150	193	0	1	1	0	104	151	151	193
Russell	134	96	147	274	1	1	0	1	135	97	147	275
Scott	125	119	113	147	7	5	12	5	132	124	125	152
Shelby	123	153	128	229	3	3	0	0	126	156	128	229
Simpson	106	171	187	188	1	1	0	1	107	172	187	189
Spencer	15	29	37	37	0	0	0	1	15	29	37	38
Taylor	241	206	221	334	2	4	1	7	243	210	222	341
Todd	85	82	106	140	0	1	3	5	85	83	109	145
Trigg	37	48	24	47	2	0	0	1	39	48	24	48
Trimble	19	26	29	56	0	2	0	0	19	28	29	56
Union	80	103	124	166	0	1	0	1	80	104	124	167
Warren	961	901	1,081	955	20	10	10	10	981	911	1,091	965
Washington	99	85	104	155	1	3	0	2	100	88	104	157
Wayne	90	157	181	349	2	0	0	2	92	157	181	351
Webster	43	42	34	55	3	0	1	5	46	42	35	60
Whitley	175	155	157	341	2	12	7	0	177	167	164	341
Wolfe	50	36	53	64	0	0	1	2	50	36	54	66
Woodford	50	52	56	121	2	2	1	2	52	54	57	123

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Table 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, FY 2001-2004

County	Felonies				Misdemeanors				Traffic			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adair	161	217	223	188	806	816	931	826	2,302	2,104	1,976	1,763
Allen	134	120	156	152	538	607	559	687	1,132	753	616	835
Anderson	135	222	178	156	723	805	761	617	1,772	1,748	1,866	1,640
Ballard	90	74	93	105	182	218	228	243	1,794	1,335	1,421	1,150
Barren	284	349	492	285	2,000	1,810	1,647	2,250	4,513	4,083	2,693	3,382
Bath	60	67	43	67	268	348	285	330	929	870	1,092	757
Bell	378	388	523	559	1,885	1,797	1,837	1,516	3,916	3,323	2,794	3,165
Boone	1,319	1,448	1,455	1,390	4,181	3,614	3,386	3,748	6,623	5,235	6,185	7,349
Bourbon	255	334	327	332	705	881	792	857	2,152	1,771	1,499	1,664
Boyd	350	436	481	596	1,416	1,706	1,743	1,889	3,490	3,669	3,023	3,485
Boyle	222	276	327	348	880	788	767	945	1,405	1,908	2,449	3,377
Bracken	45	53	74	63	162	164	189	190	341	349	376	525
Breathitt	202	234	278	247	737	726	701	701	1,451	2,371	946	1,118
Breckinridge	124	183	177	183	670	723	860	813	796	1,006	951	988
Bullitt	493	532	581	625	1,937	1,738	1,651	1,779	5,144	3,703	4,246	5,729
Butler	100	197	162	160	345	377	349	238	784	710	579	577
Caldwell	105	172	172	176	454	416	415	452	537	618	560	804
Calloway	379	358	394	340	1,046	712	852	1,044	1,878	1,966	1,707	1,983
Campbell	859	1,094	1,047	1,161	3,536	3,462	3,741	3,805	6,237	5,334	5,756	5,275
Carlisle	38	29	34	60	89	92	84	105	391	318	226	181
Carroll	165	182	204	198	704	708	753	730	2,225	2,237	2,234	1,952
Carter	326	294	304	327	1,060	1,019	913	986	3,717	2,621	3,136	2,901
Casey	110	107	126	153	408	382	501	574	828	707	894	754
Christian	1,004	1,039	1,141	1,175	2,929	2,610	2,621	2,434	3,467	3,546	4,603	5,054
Clark	335	339	346	374	1,768	1,461	1,575	1,464	3,264	2,975	4,256	4,725
Clay	604	607	514	575	1,613	1,705	1,330	1,365	3,137	3,813	2,421	4,335
Clinton	77	92	113	150	788	727	863	624	1,272	1,297	1,081	1,062
Crittenden	69	104	127	121	519	505	494	434	520	592	644	465
Cumberland	25	47	51	46	309	333	386	298	605	692	477	477
Daviess	863	976	880	1,109	3,854	3,558	3,702	4,097	8,235	5,377	7,348	9,976
Edmonson	33	67	81	80	307	335	334	280	290	242	557	598
Elliott	62	57	79	102	154	156	175	197	267	193	350	274



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

County	Juvenile				Domestic Violence				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adair	232	202	236	242	126	134	133	145	3,627	3,473	3,499	3,164
Allen	242	188	216	225	109	102	116	128	2,155	1,770	1,663	2,027
Anderson	133	178	170	187	81	94	93	101	2,844	3,047	3,068	2,701
Ballard	69	93	99	96	20	19	26	25	2,155	1,739	1,867	1,619
Barren	384	424	326	161	281	236	151	12	7,462	6,902	5,309	6,090
Bath	93	85	93	87	99	85	91	101	1,449	1,455	1,604	1,342
Bell	484	348	560	583	254	307	331	229	6,917	6,163	6,045	6,052
Boone	557	471	560	428	25	90	83	52	12,705	10,858	11,669	12,967
Bourbon	317	229	263	179	114	118	92	102	3,543	3,333	2,973	3,134
Boyd	394	301	314	367	450	400	418	368	6,100	6,512	5,979	6,705
Boyle	323	240	180	133	201	196	192	187	3,031	3,408	3,915	4,990
Bracken	80	90	78	81	46	39	49	35	674	695	766	894
Breathitt	251	240	229	322	159	128	141	173	2,800	3,699	2,295	2,561
Breckinridge	180	214	220	218	85	109	84	95	1,855	2,235	2,292	2,297
Bullitt	980	826	991	1,114	438	399	438	345	8,992	7,198	7,907	9,592
Butler	129	95	142	108	61	57	50	65	1,419	1,436	1,282	1,148
Caldwell	166	193	149	165	72	91	94	79	1,334	1,490	1,390	1,676
Calloway	300	223	272	325	114	111	132	135	3,717	3,370	3,357	3,827
Campbell	1,571	1,613	1,192	827	545	519	330	68	12,748	12,022	12,066	11,136
Carlisle	31	36	61	60	15	15	17	17	564	490	422	423
Carroll	214	217	261	226	103	80	100	76	3,411	3,424	3,552	3,182
Carter	242	308	263	233	201	217	137	75	5,546	4,459	4,753	4,522
Casey	141	168	154	186	167	138	155	140	1,654	1,502	1,830	1,807
Christian	494	419	582	1,061	29	18	63	10	7,923	7,632	9,010	9,734
Clark	178	217	156	138	10	13	47	61	5,555	5,005	6,380	6,762
Clay	351	388	368	234	274	319	10	8	5,979	6,832	4,643	6,517
Clinton	84	77	101	149	77	64	101	87	2,298	2,257	2,259	2,072
Crittenden	85	89	48	29	43	46	17	11	1,236	1,336	1,330	1,060
Cumberland	76	71	69	107	59	51	33	45	1,074	1,194	1,016	973
Daviess	1,509	1,283	1,617	1,585	592	606	611	559	15,053	11,800	14,158	17,326
Edmonson	104	131	191	129	62	80	84	65	796	855	1,247	1,152
Elliott	44	55	127	35	33	22	27	27	560	483	758	635



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County	Felonies				Misdemeanors				Traffic			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Estill	218	208	205	269	660	560	769	793	966	876	962	1,002
Fayette	2,985	3,237	3,662	3,792	13,087	13,470	12,935	13,645	24,266	25,229	27,284	30,667
Fleming	58	72	74	60	261	232	223	333	715	628	788	738
Floyd	396	374	456	631	2,106	1,702	1,819	2,627	3,746	4,885	5,058	4,895
Franklin	414	489	462	589	2,457	2,276	2,215	2,268	5,105	4,445	5,582	6,645
Fulton	149	204	165	141	694	618	507	448	895	804	1,037	910
Gallatin	114	150	138	142	585	483	462	516	1,465	1,479	1,458	1,310
Garrard	128	101	141	175	579	427	568	466	1,755	1,113	1,218	1,134
Grant	223	283	296	271	747	715	721	662	2,246	2,098	2,120	2,175
Graves	524	639	704	556	1,564	1,287	1,257	1,413	3,027	2,647	2,594	2,698
Grayson	224	246	229	245	1,352	1,438	1,548	1,978	1,237	2,185	1,520	1,534
Green	59	62	81	64	402	468	401	428	390	324	341	448
Greenup	235	301	193	232	958	1,016	1,037	1,096	2,293	2,104	2,863	2,633
Hancock	65	79	97	106	285	233	266	279	678	610	534	554
Hardin	864	926	1,041	1,102	5,898	3,402	3,509	3,420	4,544	7,496	7,994	8,324
Harlan	327	367	462	453	1,731	1,946	1,758	1,758	3,102	3,840	2,702	3,223
Harrison	118	124	129	212	768	838	868	735	1,326	931	691	996
Hart	127	122	156	161	585	474	535	521	872	833	863	1,077
Henderson	647	640	729	805	2,619	2,570	3,022	3,158	5,329	5,118	5,869	5,331
Henry	161	126	185	170	817	623	707	821	2,221	2,134	2,328	2,514
Hickman	52	55	55	68	126	136	112	132	242	262	306	199
Hopkins	653	695	612	784	1,909	1,692	1,861	1,771	3,158	3,084	2,971	2,914
Jackson	197	208	186	251	551	558	522	588	807	701	809	698
Jefferson	15,555	15,137	16,512	17,050	59,349	33,384	30,850	30,208	69,902	61,328	63,369	80,992
Jessamine	346	292	354	410	1,241	1,357	1,196	1,323	4,915	4,031	3,297	3,495
Johnson	293	279	349	244	1,007	873	959	932	1,805	1,817	2,498	2,061
Kenton	1,542	1,595	1,562	1,814	6,411	6,449	6,386	6,229	14,390	13,487	13,220	12,044
Knott	108	177	223	164	649	658	859	1,270	1,354	1,825	1,310	1,794
Knox	366	483	501	511	2,234	1,591	1,587	1,678	2,915	4,159	3,849	3,416
Larue	118	111	95	112	269	329	327	448	973	651	717	1,033
Laurel	686	807	785	777	1,953	1,956	2,116	1,955	6,423	5,271	5,214	4,317
Lawrence	96	104	150	246	501	523	501	665	1,543	1,809	1,556	1,686



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County	Juvenile				Domestic Violence				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Estill	160	188	224	215	245	252	198	186	2,249	2,084	2,358	2,465
Fayette	2,283	1,944	1,697	1,029	1,712	1,680	1,260	18	44,333	45,560	46,838	49,151
Fleming	94	101	126	121	72	104	99	87	1,200	1,137	1,310	1,339
Floyd	111	140	131	417	3	2	0	1	6,362	7,103	7,464	8,571
Franklin	222	229	279	271	7	5	18	125	8,205	7,444	8,556	9,898
Fulton	232	151	172	219	34	41	30	36	2,004	1,818	1,911	1,754
Gallatin	102	125	94	116	2	2	0	10	2,268	2,239	2,152	2,094
Garrard	126	128	174	193	88	111	95	106	2,676	1,880	2,196	2,074
Grant	303	377	363	365	224	313	185	134	3,743	3,786	3,685	3,607
Graves	382	363	324	317	124	133	121	119	5,621	5,069	5,000	5,103
Grayson	408	188	188	103	142	119	110	114	3,363	4,176	3,595	3,974
Green	118	130	130	132	78	54	53	46	1,047	1,038	1,006	1,118
Greenup	239	224	196	184	204	196	191	263	3,929	3,841	4,480	4,408
Hancock	64	50	77	105	31	57	51	25	1,123	1,029	1,025	1,069
Hardin	1,011	1,037	995	1,231	683	852	910	811	13,000	13,713	14,449	14,888
Harlan	490	417	440	449	216	275	261	276	5,866	6,845	5,623	6,159
Harrison	213	222	159	129	93	97	48	1	2,518	2,212	1,895	2,073
Hart	166	193	135	187	111	118	79	91	1,861	1,740	1,768	2,037
Henderson	962	871	798	828	318	319	524	397	9,875	9,518	10,942	10,519
Henry	155	155	154	122	99	57	36	13	3,453	3,095	3,410	3,640
Hickman	52	45	72	50	18	20	19	16	490	518	564	465
Hopkins	494	452	500	469	393	405	394	337	6,607	6,328	6,338	6,275
Jackson	211	188	74	53	118	125	5	7	1,884	1,780	1,596	1,597
Jefferson	4,740	4,490	4,229	4,721	0	0	0	0	149,546	114,339	114,960	132,971
Jessamine	312	338	353	318	347	315	257	262	7,161	6,333	5,457	5,808
Johnson	281	269	297	94	268	204	192	16	3,654	3,442	4,295	3,347
Kenton	2,240	2,269	2,429	2,480	843	900	678	671	25,426	24,700	24,275	23,238
Knott	226	239	218	73	134	12	20	26	2,471	2,911	2,630	3,327
Knox	551	458	471	452	381	346	356	368	6,447	7,037	6,764	6,425
Larue	115	142	113	137	63	67	70	60	1,538	1,300	1,322	1,790
Laurel	610	587	679	609	607	671	652	619	10,279	9,292	9,446	8,277
Lawrence	119	137	73	96	121	121	71	7	2,380	2,694	2,351	2,700



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County	Felonies				Misdemeanors				Traffic			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Lee	114	90	135	216	351	362	328	333	592	729	314	232
Leslie	213	209	269	266	608	502	496	537	1,557	1,671	816	1,476
Letcher	290	264	325	416	748	832	960	1,038	1,560	2,115	1,930	1,105
Lewis	105	88	78	93	366	402	368	365	767	755	736	700
Lincoln	166	188	179	253	777	589	624	664	1,369	1,201	1,614	1,367
Livingston	109	118	129	107	314	260	280	341	922	961	1,074	1,011
Logan	308	341	361	321	1,034	887	943	862	3,063	2,743	2,147	2,942
Lyon	72	87	114	98	291	352	407	487	2,517	2,349	2,310	3,127
Madison	697	733	807	862	4,374	3,743	4,006	4,039	10,571	8,113	7,608	7,229
Magoffin	111	151	179	298	467	432	599	804	695	1,027	1,568	997
Marion	144	150	194	163	921	782	839	761	1,897	2,361	1,939	1,808
Marshall	250	253	317	360	766	770	809	903	1,653	1,952	2,243	2,685
Martin	63	76	188	102	434	411	431	448	589	611	764	897
Mason	219	242	238	261	799	643	689	659	1,235	936	628	706
McCracken	763	972	893	1,172	2,376	2,422	2,425	2,803	3,765	3,766	4,157	5,392
McCreary	334	305	350	342	674	677	563	795	1,102	917	741	1,149
McLean	53	88	91	91	537	504	348	361	491	512	662	724
Meade	207	229	194	219	761	779	704	706	1,280	1,189	1,160	1,083
Menifee	37	52	60	53	203	195	257	234	279	438	363	312
Mercer	148	163	210	235	637	630	652	731	1,074	1,030	1,576	1,719
Metcalfe	67	81	107	129	272	191	218	236	1,114	880	856	577
Monroe	112	121	148	141	385	370	442	439	332	375	355	381
Montgomery	148	148	198	191	1,175	1,130	1,268	1,126	1,591	1,693	2,116	1,888
Morgan	76	94	118	115	439	466	473	393	1,654	1,781	1,390	1,228
Muhlenberg	320	346	391	356	2,020	2,159	1,559	1,159	577	699	925	1,430
Nelson	468	422	435	421	2,490	2,464	2,728	2,602	2,694	3,449	3,556	3,212
Nicholas	41	67	58	60	311	233	213	230	397	441	294	249
Ohio	189	179	257	267	582	575	689	726	1,044	1,054	1,079	1,059
Oldham	202	384	354	343	785	849	1,038	778	8,704	6,774	4,510	5,119
Owen	70	67	61	85	400	388	276	244	526	961	693	829
Owsley	86	137	133	172	382	346	318	373	613	264	213	277
Pendleton	118	146	109	120	426	439	451	432	552	658	578	772



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County	Juvenile				Domestic Violence				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Lee	95	85	60	79	131	117	115	93	1,283	1,383	952	953
Leslie	183	238	150	66	125	146	22	6	2,686	2,766	1,753	2,351
Letcher	338	354	355	322	315	285	344	325	3,251	3,850	3,914	3,206
Lewis	103	98	116	117	87	68	77	101	1,428	1,411	1,375	1,376
Lincoln	186	174	199	144	7	9	4	4	2,505	2,161	2,620	2,432
Livingston	144	84	75	94	52	36	55	37	1,541	1,459	1,613	1,590
Logan	340	283	288	334	55	45	51	31	4,800	4,299	3,790	4,490
Lyon	92	87	121	59	37	28	37	27	3,009	2,903	2,989	3,798
Madison	672	656	607	442	1	0	2	24	16,315	13,245	13,030	12,596
Magoffin	147	106	54	56	121	17	0	2	1,541	1,733	2,400	2,157
Marion	179	149	155	171	121	106	115	120	3,262	3,548	3,242	3,023
Marshall	267	309	293	368	140	164	146	165	3,076	3,448	3,808	4,481
Martin	183	177	283	35	234	187	155	70	1,503	1,462	1,821	1,552
Mason	282	224	253	232	144	117	117	106	2,679	2,162	1,925	1,964
McCracken	426	381	492	489	5	3	1	6	7,335	7,544	7,968	9,862
McCreary	347	372	329	416	171	176	178	147	2,628	2,447	2,161	2,849
McLean	76	95	91	75	48	33	49	41	1,205	1,232	1,241	1,292
Meade	257	173	232	230	124	160	124	104	2,629	2,530	2,414	2,342
Menifee	77	109	103	68	32	19	32	52	628	813	815	719
Mercer	218	180	281	155	154	182	148	22	2,231	2,185	2,867	2,862
Metcalf	109	105	123	92	49	44	48	8	1,611	1,301	1,352	1,042
Monroe	115	104	84	126	66	93	95	86	1,010	1,063	1,124	1,173
Montgomery	373	315	314	287	247	276	202	232	3,534	3,562	4,098	3,724
Morgan	85	68	83	118	104	92	70	3	2,358	2,501	2,134	1,857
Muhlenberg	262	381	346	353	169	172	178	180	3,348	3,757	3,399	3,478
Nelson	389	482	536	461	259	241	202	258	6,300	7,058	7,457	6,954
Nicholas	58	73	39	48	29	37	18	4	836	851	622	591
Ohio	219	166	216	236	185	168	146	148	2,219	2,142	2,387	2,436
Oldham	218	256	254	199	83	72	28	15	9,992	8,335	6,184	6,454
Owen	118	92	146	106	59	74	56	57	1,173	1,582	1,232	1,321
Owsley	73	91	69	83	69	68	64	90	1,223	906	797	995
Pendleton	200	213	168	125	107	98	64	49	1,403	1,554	1,370	1,498



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County	Felonies				Misdemeanors				Traffic			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Perry	557	501	673	452	1,647	1,615	1,406	1,591	2,529	3,319	2,728	2,148
Pike	471	712	813	778	2,230	2,482	2,799	3,485	5,521	6,679	6,770	7,439
Powell	211	267	283	284	753	886	947	874	1,874	1,969	2,114	1,964
Pulaski	417	427	398	409	2,126	1,976	2,149	2,083	5,396	5,386	4,755	4,270
Robertson	11	11	13	13	49	39	58	58	63	63	31	63
Rockcastle	196	243	232	254	678	783	762	725	2,262	2,036	1,793	3,628
Rowan	141	175	160	140	1,405	1,471	1,354	1,130	2,530	2,722	3,273	2,745
Russell	177	274	240	213	809	864	1,020	852	1,068	1,065	949	1,009
Scott	302	316	434	326	1,131	1,307	1,185	997	3,669	4,190	4,297	2,800
Shelby	286	310	347	422	903	1,014	1,018	1,091	2,740	2,915	2,973	3,526
Simpson	243	253	254	274	719	623	552	712	1,032	991	654	1,231
Spencer	75	88	80	78	369	634	591	665	759	655	622	571
Taylor	120	120	130	161	929	909	784	682	3,065	2,505	2,034	2,269
Todd	109	145	148	211	277	306	285	285	477	663	678	866
Trigg	107	128	116	133	399	355	314	330	725	919	686	657
Trimble	53	58	101	63	149	150	196	173	319	423	391	346
Union	237	228	261	257	781	615	670	735	1,628	1,832	1,656	1,486
Warren	678	629	620	851	3,158	3,183	4,274	3,975	12,045	8,871	11,910	12,947
Washington	71	77	76	79	365	405	331	271	1,025	940	686	869
Wayne	179	228	262	362	1,132	907	719	881	992	1,012	916	1,549
Webster	153	145	176	239	542	499	453	548	754	850	1,068	725
Whitley	312	412	406	473	1,288	1,245	1,192	1,426	2,651	2,076	2,036	2,107
Wolfe	73	102	116	114	373	459	437	413	2,503	2,680	2,490	2,618
Woodford	142	151	225	205	580	646	698	647	3,642	3,877	2,420	1,898
TOTAL	49,075	52,378	56,416	59,329	201,225	168,740	168,423	172,320	366,064	348,713	350,729	385,190



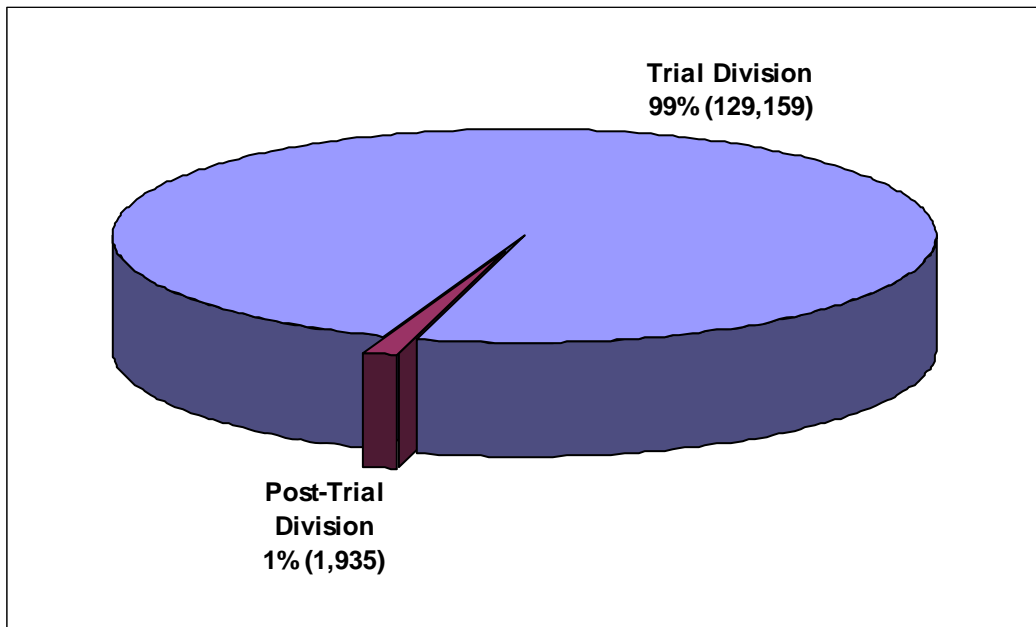
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

County	Juvenile				Domestic Violence				Total			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Perry	385	481	499	417	472	378	304	274	5,590	6,294	5,610	4,882
Pike	478	400	379	248	186	35	34	5	8,886	10,308	10,795	11,955
Powell	200	237	222	316	154	135	161	130	3,192	3,494	3,727	3,568
Pulaski	411	255	208	328	56	82	77	37	8,406	8,126	7,587	7,127
Robertson	13	21	23	41	8	10	5	2	144	144	130	177
Rockcastle	108	145	97	82	2	2	1	4	3,246	3,209	2,885	4,693
Rowan	184	200	184	171	110	123	118	115	4,370	4,691	5,089	4,301
Russell	252	235	157	112	90	85	68	98	2,396	2,523	2,434	2,284
Scott	399	344	443	336	210	200	213	205	5,711	6,357	6,572	4,664
Shelby	253	263	245	282	143	166	154	131	4,325	4,668	4,737	5,452
Simpson	223	214	261	189	166	128	133	122	2,383	2,209	1,854	2,528
Spencer	79	88	104	110	54	45	64	55	1,336	1,510	1,461	1,479
Taylor	285	354	282	288	134	127	122	133	4,533	4,015	3,352	3,533
Todd	49	46	37	49	32	44	45	29	944	1,204	1,193	1,440
Trigg	100	133	128	124	52	62	54	56	1,383	1,597	1,298	1,300
Trimble	41	36	49	36	46	39	27	14	608	706	764	632
Union	243	190	91	70	90	120	57	8	2,979	2,985	2,735	2,556
Warren	679	615	669	388	1	5	38	3	16,561	13,303	17,511	18,164
Washington	82	81	97	65	21	30	23	31	1,564	1,533	1,213	1,315
Wayne	167	215	205	303	126	122	115	117	2,596	2,484	2,217	3,212
Webster	99	70	102	72	92	69	9	2	1,640	1,633	1,808	1,586
Whitley	413	508	503	468	384	352	306	266	5,048	4,593	4,443	4,740
Wolfe	96	98	108	149	71	58	64	83	3,116	3,397	3,215	3,377
Woodford	282	256	201	204	104	126	109	96	4,750	5,056	3,653	3,050
TOTAL	40,582	38,724	38,861	37,339	19,058	18,752	16,673	13,503	676,004	627,307	631,102	667,681

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

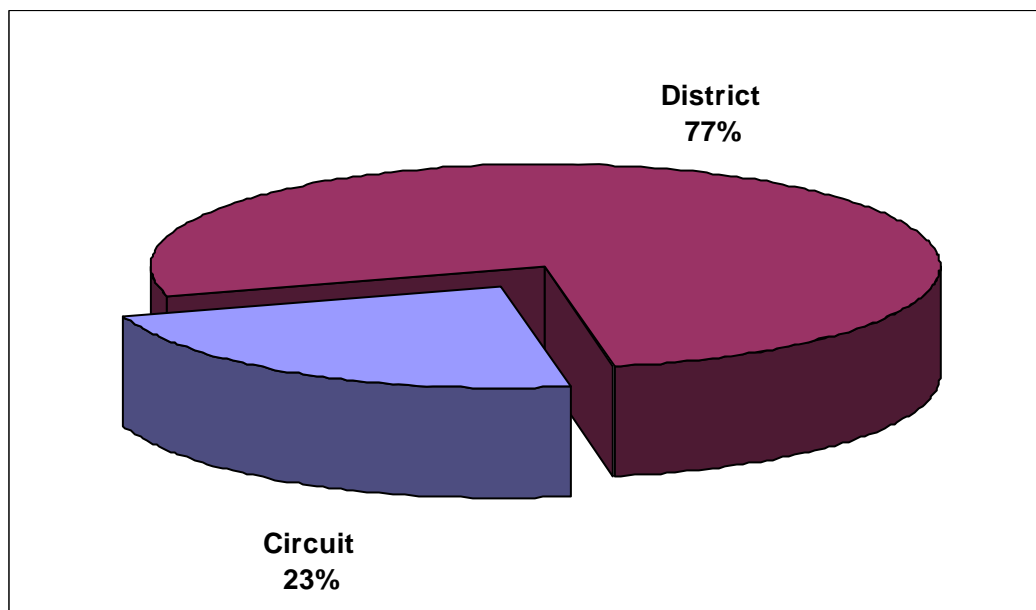


Figure 6.b: Department of Public Advocacy Caseload by Division, FY 2004



Source: Lewis, E. (2004). Department of Public Advocacy. *Defender Caseload Report. Fiscal Year 2003-2004*. <http://dpa.ky.gov/library/caseload04.pdf>.

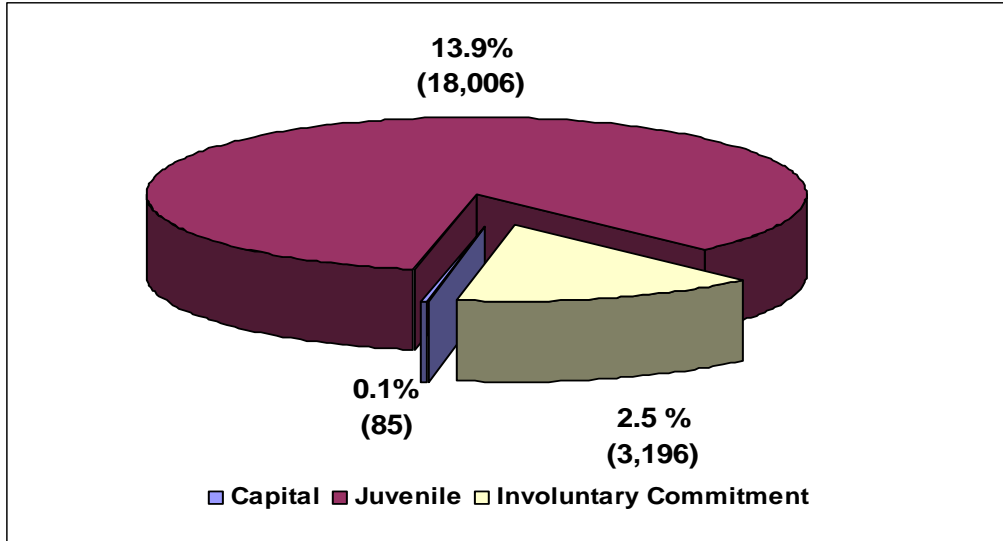
Figure 6.c: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division Cases Reported Opened, FY 2004



Source: Lewis, E. (2004). Department of Public Advocacy. *Defender Caseload Report. Fiscal Year 2003-2004*. <http://dpa.ky.gov/library/caseload04.pdf>.

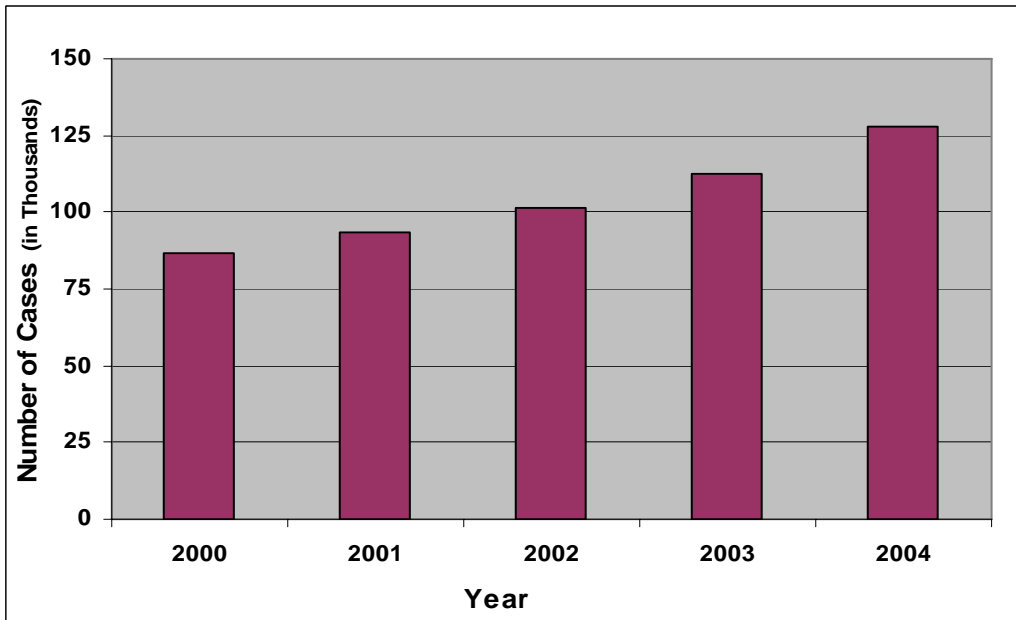


**Figure 6.d: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division: Capital Eligible, Juvenile, Involuntary Commitment Cases, FY 2004
(Including Percent of Total Cases (129,159))**



Source: Lewis, E. (2004). Department of Public Advocacy. *Defender Caseload Report. Fiscal Year 2003-2004*. <http://dpa.ky.gov/library/caseload04.pdf>.

Figure 6.e: Department of Public Advocacy Field Office Workload, FY 2000-2004



Source: Lewis, E. (2004). Department of Public Advocacy. *Defender Caseload Report. Fiscal Year 2003-2004*. <http://dpa.ky.gov/library/caseload04.pdf>.



Section VII: Commitment, Release Trends

This section presents information from the Department of Corrections on commitments, sentences, and releases for Index offenses, and from the Parole Board on hearings, paroles, deferrals, and serve-outs.

- Commitments to the Department of Corrections for Index offenses have increased annually from 1999 to 2004.
- Commitments for property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and arson) increased dramatically from 951 commitments in 1999 to 3,229 commitments in 2004.
- Commitments for violent offenses have remained relatively stable from 1999 to 2004.
- Sentences for violent offenses remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2004.
- The number of newly committed offenders convicted of murder decreased between 1999 and 2004, falling from 184 in 1999 to 46 in 2004.
- The number of rape offenders serving out their sentences decreased in the period from 1999 to 2004. In 1999, 36 rape offenders served the maximum sentence while only 8 did so in 2004.
- The number of new commitments, serve-outs, and shock probations for robbery remained relatively stable from 1999 to 2004. In contrast, the number of paroled robbery offenders jumped from 285 in 1999 to a high of 573 in 2003. The number then decreased slightly in 2004 to 475.
- The number of burglary offenders paroled in 2004 was almost four times the number paroled in 1999. The number of burglary offenders committed or released upon serving out their sentence also increased dramatically over this same time period.
- Between 2000 and 2001, the number of larceny/theft offenders committed or released rose significantly. While 146 larceny/theft offenders were paroled in 2000, 764 were paroled in 2001.
- Though the percentage of inmates paroled, deferred, or served out deviates slightly from 1999 to 2004, there are no significant changes.
- The number of parole hearings rose slightly from FY 2003 to FY 2004. The distribution of parole hearings by type reveals an increase in revocations and a decrease in deferrals in FY 2004 when compared to the FY 2003 distribution of parole hearings.

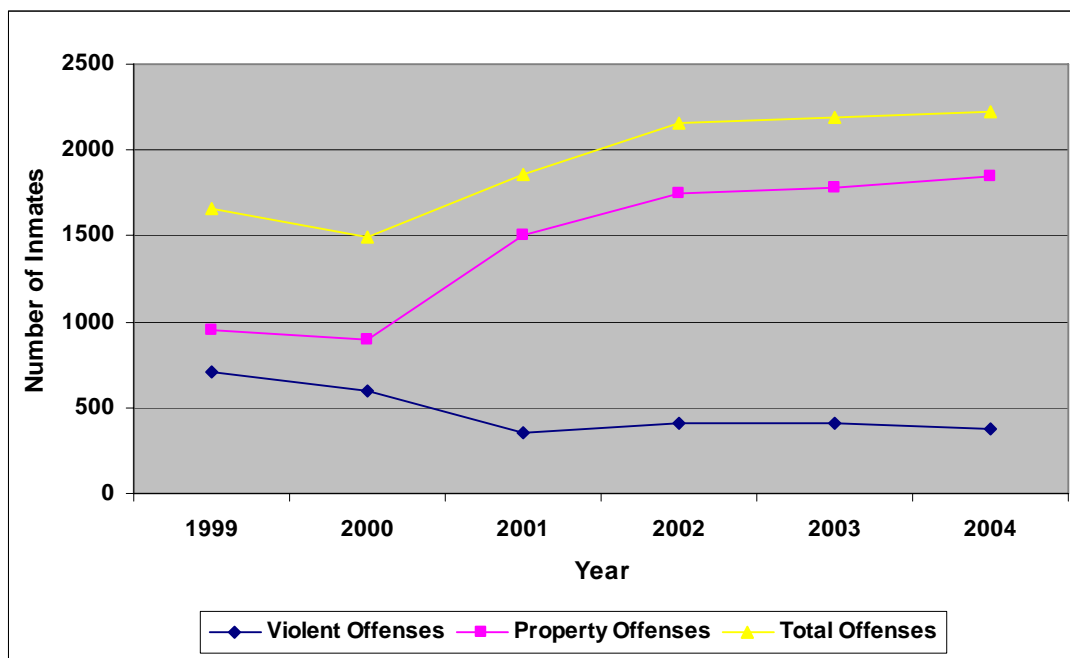


Table 7.1: DOC Commitments for Each Index Offense, 1999-2004

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
1999	184	41	242	237	547	367	37
2000	135	34	195	236	522	332	42
2001	57	22	249	24	680	788	41
2002	57	31	289	30	789	913	47
2003	60	34	287	30	731	1005	40
2004	46	43	257	27	753	1058	37

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.a: DOC Commitments by Type of Crime, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections

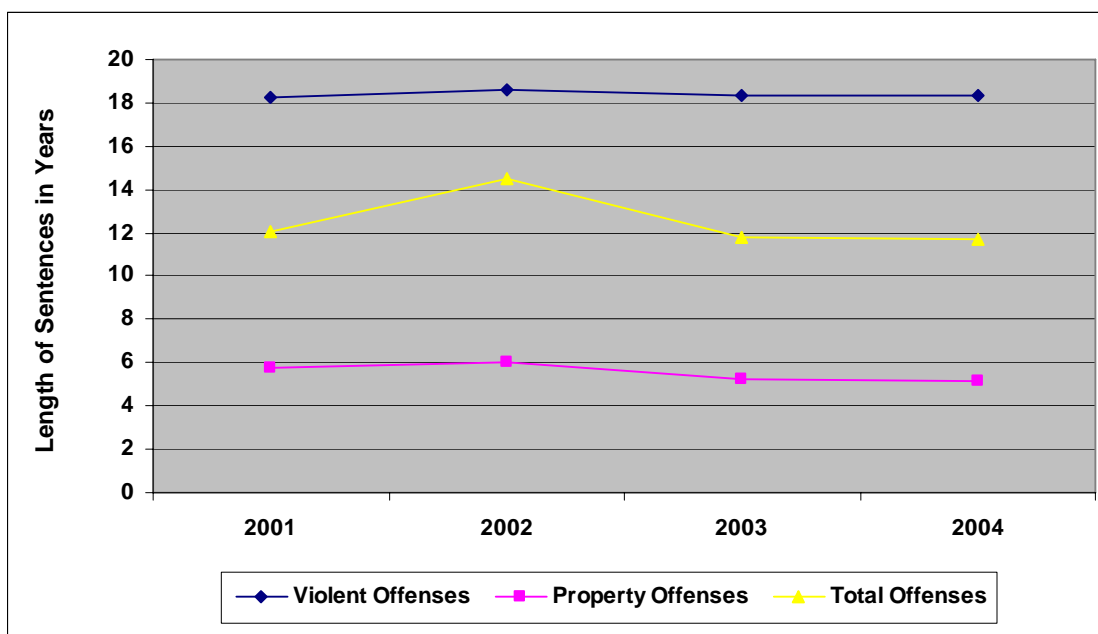


Table 7.2: Average Sentences in Years for Index Offenses, 2001-2004

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
2001	28.8	19.2	11.4	13.5	5.6	3.1	8.7
2002	30.6	19.5	10.8	13.4	5.4	3.1	9.5
2003	30.3	17.6	10.6	14.7	5.4	3.1	7.3
2004	28.2	18.6	10.3	16.1	5.5	3.2	6.8

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.b: Average Sentences by Type of Index Offense, 2001-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



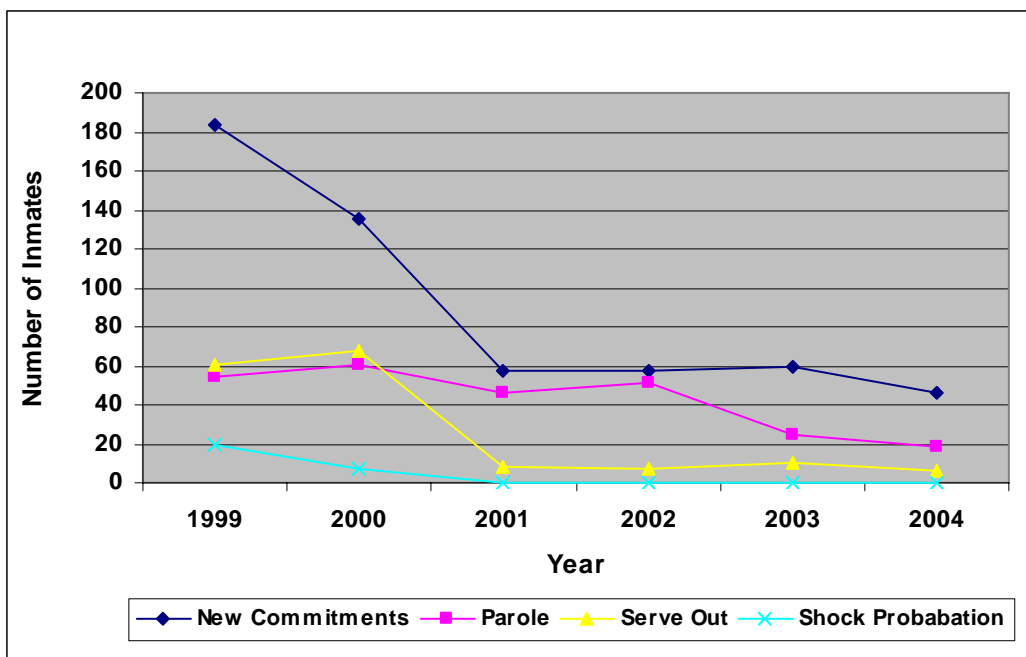
Table 7.3: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	184	135	57	57	60	46
Parole	54	61	46	51	25	18
Serve Out	61	68	8	7	10	6
Shock Probation	19	7	0	0	0	0

*Murder, Manslaughter I & II, and Reckless Homicide are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.c: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



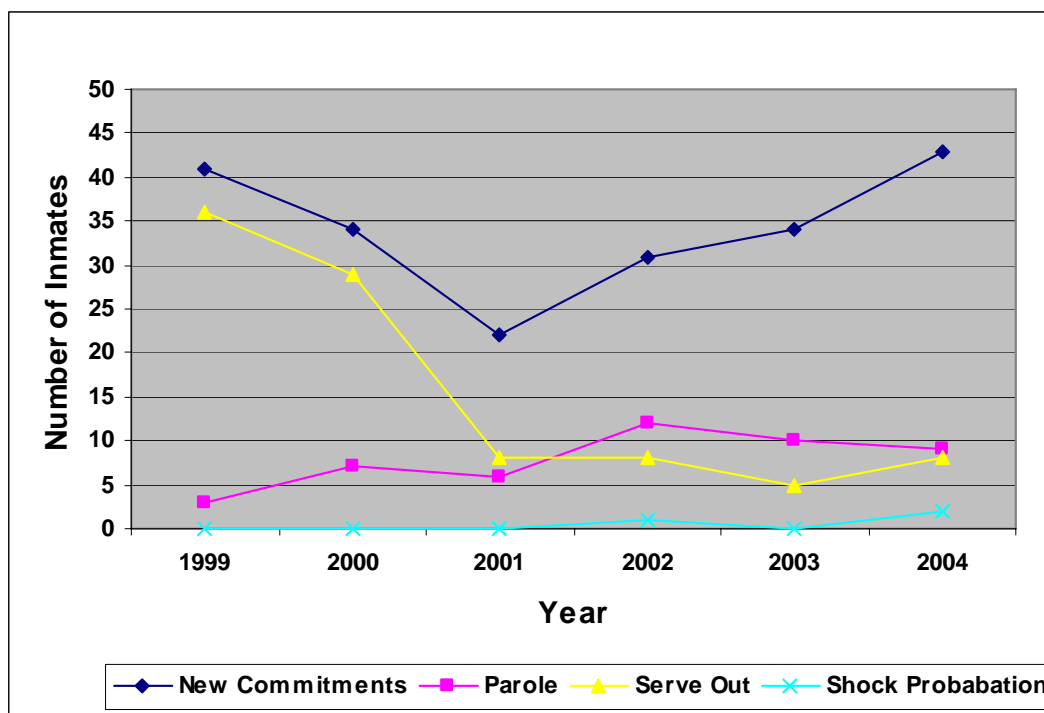
Table 7.4: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	41	34	22	31	34	43
Parole	3	7	6	12	10	9
Serve Out	36	29	8	8	5	8
Shock Probation	0	0	0	1	0	2

*Rape I and Attempted Rape I are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.d: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



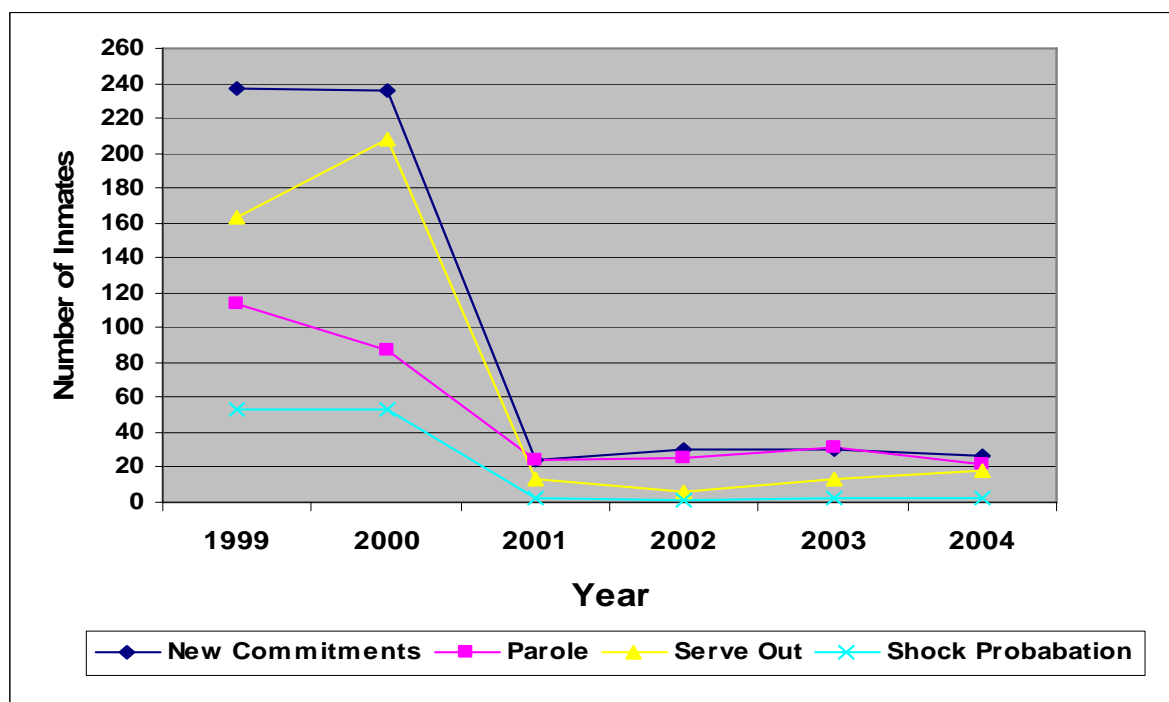
Table 7.5: Aggravated Assault: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	237	236	24	30	30	27
Parole	114	87	24	26	31	22
Serve Out	163	208	13	6	13	18
Shock Probation	53	53	3	1	3	3

*Assault I, II, III; Assault on a Sports Official, Criminal Abuse I and II; Attempted Manslaughter and Attempted Murder are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.e: Aggravated Assault: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



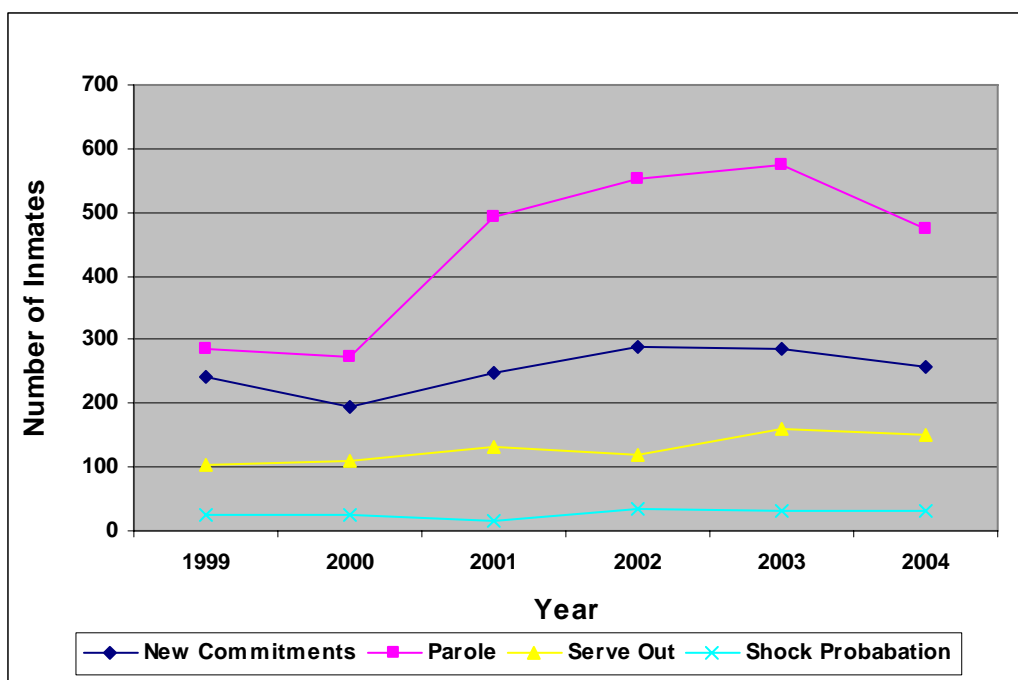
Table 7.6: Robbery: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	242	195	249	289	287	257
Parole	285	274	492	553	573	475
Serve Out	103	111	133	120	159	151
Shock Probation	24	25	17	34	31	31

*Robbery I and II are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.f: Robbery: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



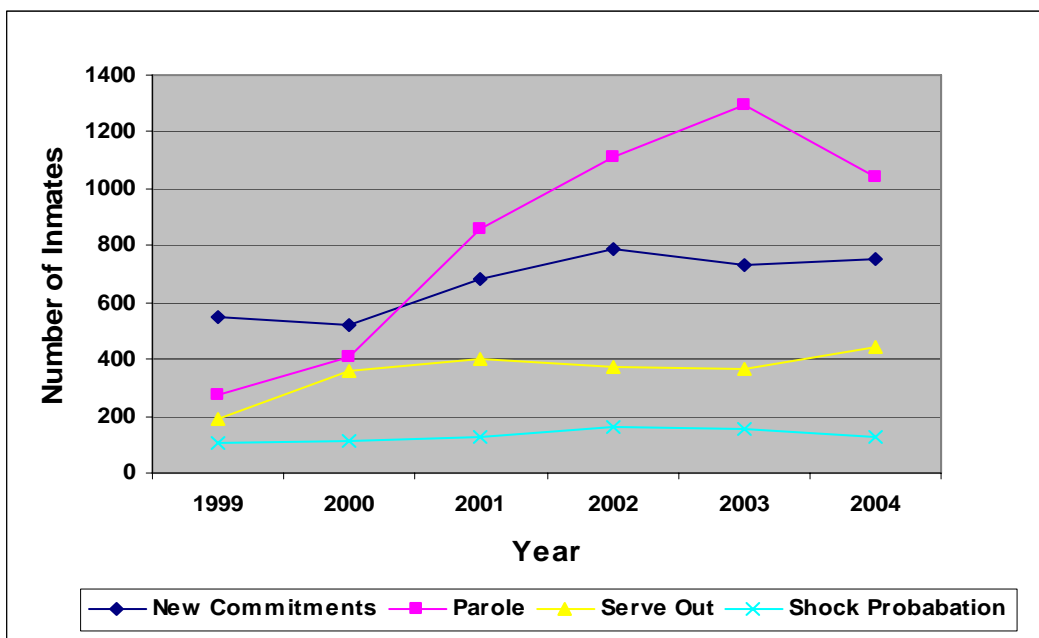
Table 7.7: Burglary: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	546	522	680	789	731	753
Parole	271	406	857	1112	1291	1043
Serve Out	188	361	402	373	363	440
Shock Probation	108	116	128	161	152	130

*Burglary I, II, and III are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.g: Burglary: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



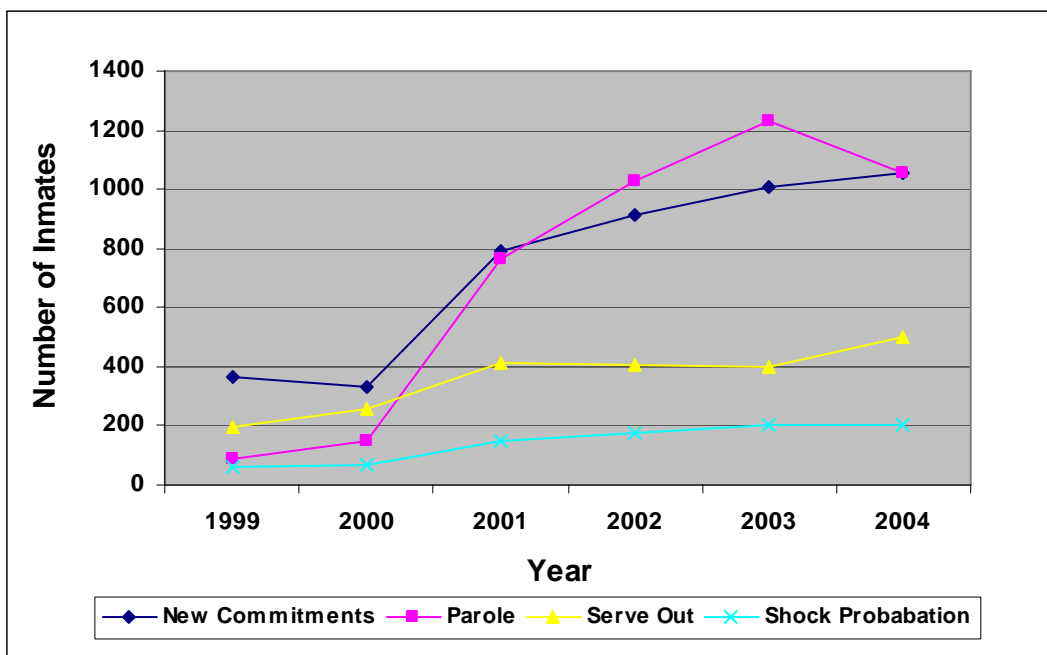
Table 7.8: Larceny/Theft: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	365	332	788	913	1005	1058
Parole	88	146	764	1028	1229	1053
Serve Out	195	256	411	407	398	499
Shock Probation	61	71	151	173	200	201

*Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft of Properties, and Theft of Mail Matter are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

Figure 7.h: Larceny/Theft: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



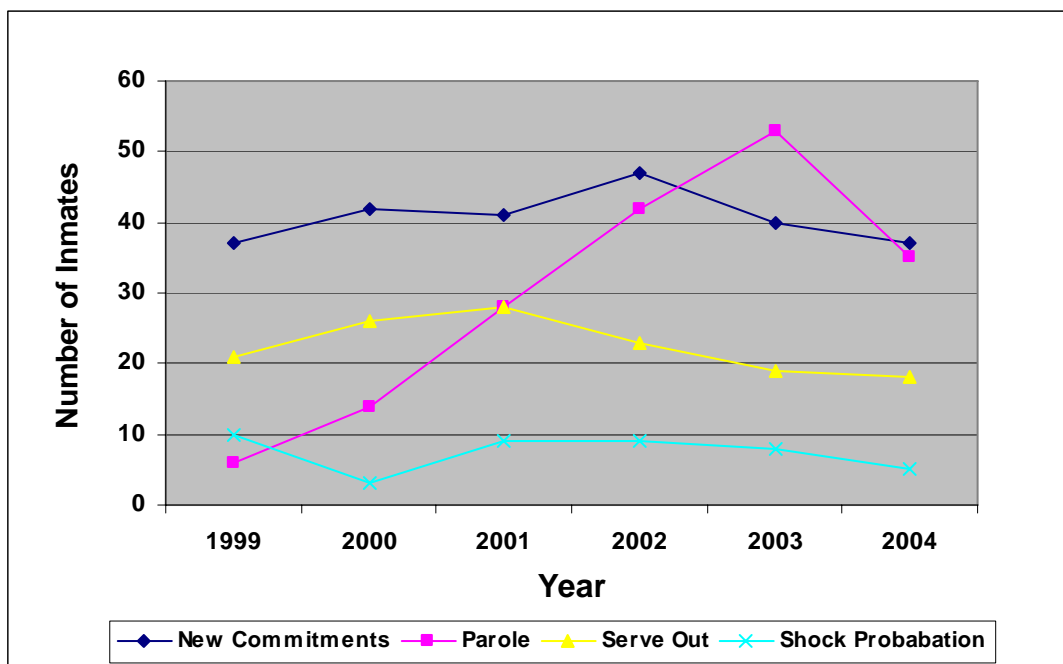
Table 7.9: Arson: Commitments and Releases, 1999-2004*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	37	42	41	47	40	37
Parole	6	14	28	42	53	35
Serve Out	21	26	28	23	19	18
Shock Probation	10	3	9	9	8	5

*Arson I, II, and III are included in these figures.

Source: Department of Corrections

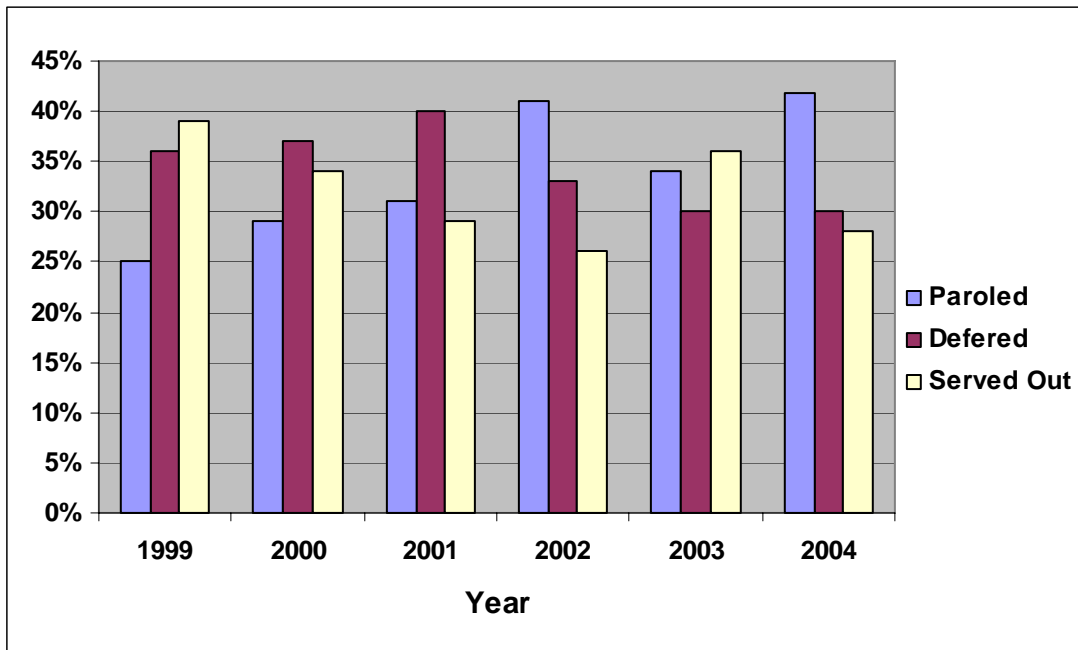
Figure 7.i: Arson: Commitments & Releases, 1999-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



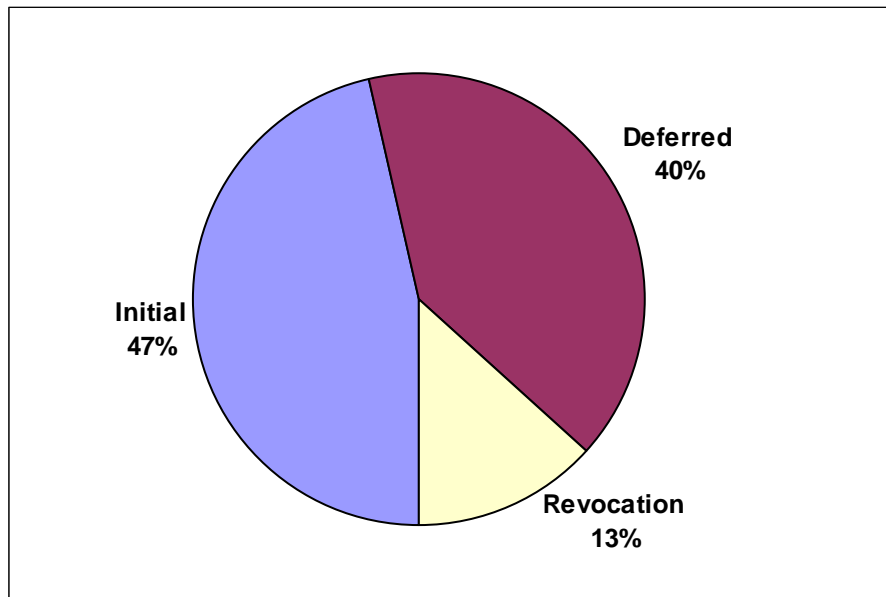
Figure 7.j: Percentage of Inmates Paroled, Deferred, and Served Out, 1999-2004



Source: Kentucky Parole Board

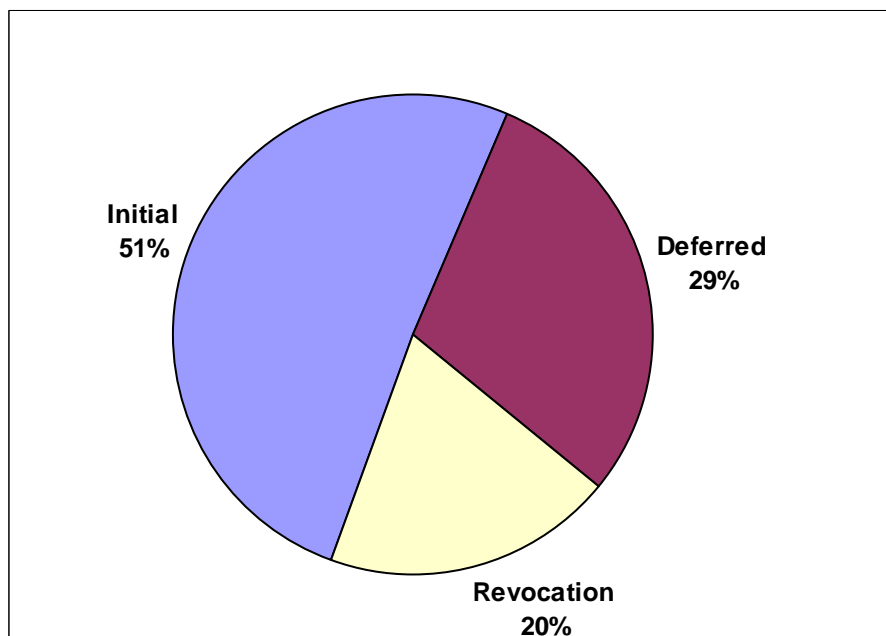


Figure 7.k: Type of Parole Hearing, FY 2003



Source: Kentucky Parole Board

Figure 7.l: Type of Parole Hearing, FY 2004



Source: Kentucky Parole Board



Section VIII: Appellate Court Caseloads Trends

This section presents information from the Appellate and Supreme Courts.

- After remaining relatively stable for a period of time, the number of cases disposed in the Court of Appeals began to decline from FY 2000 through FY 2003. In FY 2004, the number of cases increased marginally.
- From FY 2000 through FY 2004, over 50% of the cases disposed in the Court of Appeals have consistently been civil appeals.
- The number of cases disposed in the Supreme Court has remained relatively stable since FY 2000. The majority of cases are motions for discretionary review and approximately one-third are direct appeals/original actions.

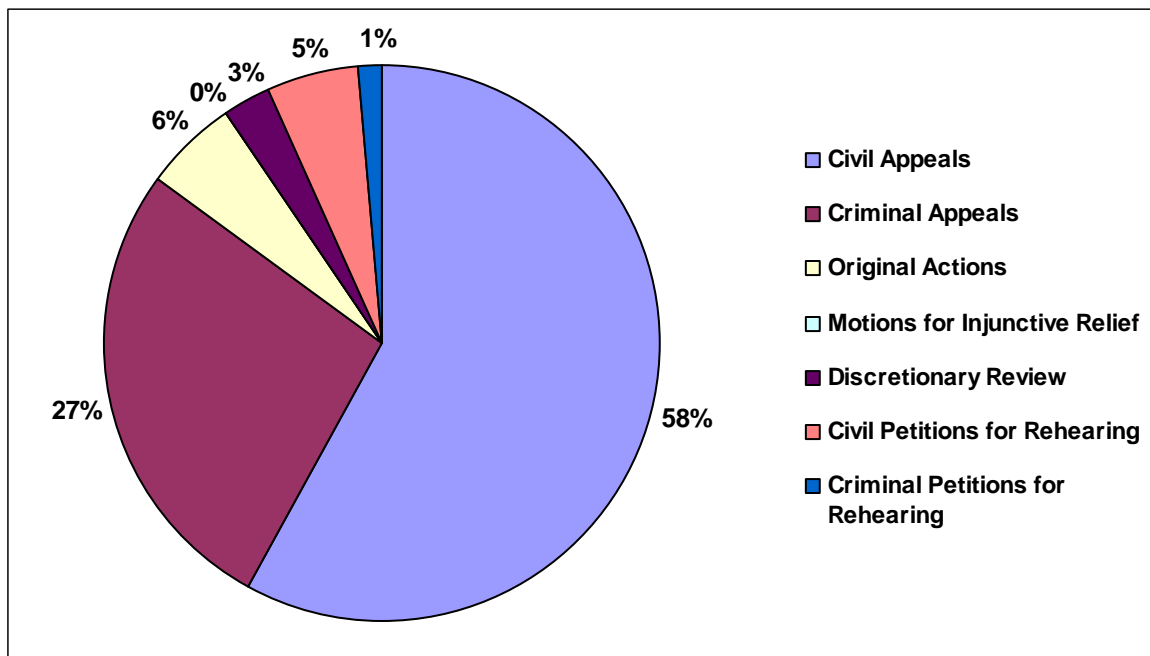


Table 8.1: Court of Appeals Caseload, FY 2000-2004

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Civil Appeals	Filed	1,914	2,032	1,713	1,516	1,746
	Disposed	2,127	2,010	1,846	1,592	1,695
Criminal Appeals	Filed	884	867	822	765	749
	Disposed	973	914	857	823	786
Original Actions	Filed	209	223	173	185	186
	Disposed	198	213	171	165	164
Motions for Injunctive Relief	Filed	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposed	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Review	Filed	86	79	90	86	77
	Disposed	110	73	97	84	77
Civil Petitions for Rehearing	Filed	212	228	144	137	167
	Disposed	184	222	149	126	152
Criminal Petitions for Rehearing	Filed	74	60	41	40	40
	Disposed	70	67	38	40	43
Total Cases	Filed	3,379	3,489	2,983	2,729	2,965
	Disposed	3,662	3,499	3,158	2,830	2,917

Source: Kentucky Court of Justice. 2004 Annual Report. http://www.kycourts.net/Resources/KCOJ_AnnualReport_2004.pdf

Figure 8.a: Distribution of Appellate Cases Disposed, FY 2004



Source: Kentucky Court of Justice. 2004 Annual Report. http://www.kycourts.net/Resources/KCOJ_AnnualReport_2004.pdf

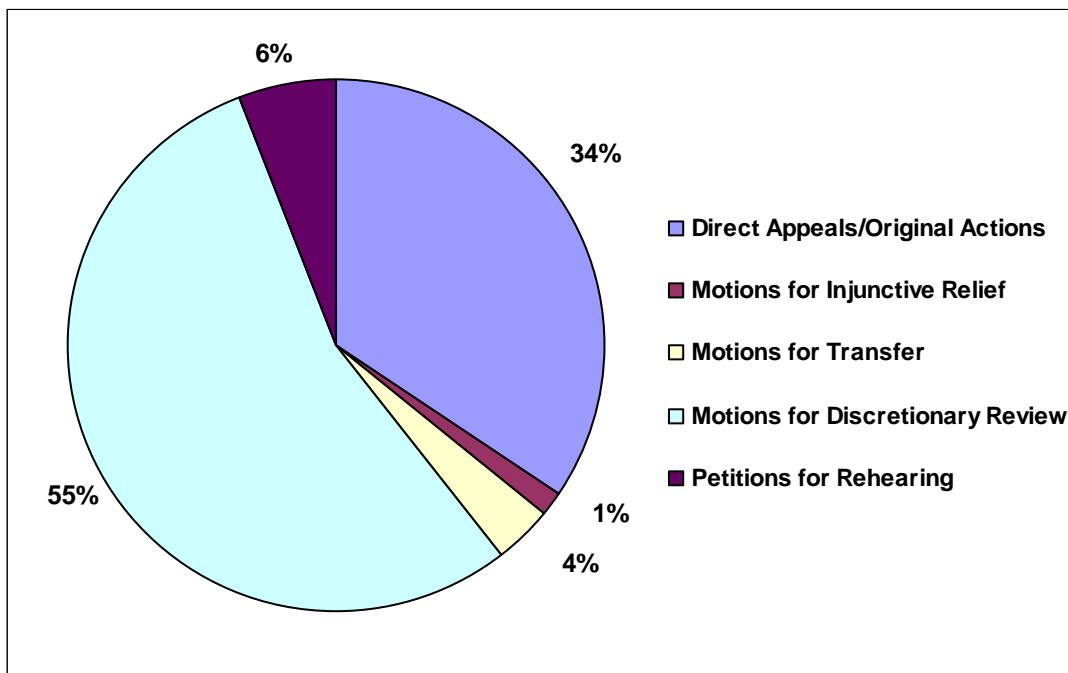


Table 8.2: Supreme Court Caseload, FY 2000-2004

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Direct Appeals/Original Actions	Filed	404	372	424	407	359
	Disposed	407	380	415	408	395
Motions for Injunctive Relief	Filed	3	10	5	3	13
	Disposed	4	7	9	3	15
Motions for Transfer	Filed	24	25	24	17	23
	Disposed	36	39	34	40	41
Motions for Discretionary Review	Filed	691	694	643	551	658
	Disposed	652	601	598	644	627
Petitions for Rehearing	Filed	79	76	72	65	71
	Disposed	77	79	65	77	67
Total Cases	Filed	1,201	1,177	1,168	1,043	1,124
	Disposed	1,176	1,106	1,121	1,172	1,145

Source: Kentucky Court of Justice. 2004 Annual Report. http://www.kycourts.net/Resources/KCOJ_AnnualReport_2004.pdf

Figure 8.b: Distribution of Supreme Court Cases Disposed, FY 2004



Source: Kentucky Court of Justice. 2004 Annual Report. http://www.kycourts.net/Resources/KCOJ_AnnualReport_2004.pdf



Section IX: Juvenile Justice System Trends

This section presents information on juvenile offenders served by the juvenile justice system. Data is presented from the Kentucky State Police and the Department of Juvenile Justice. It is important to note that the information from the latter agency reflects the number of adjudicated youth served (not placed) by the Department. These youth may have been served in more than one program type during this period.

- Between 2002 and 2004, there was a significant increase in the juvenile arrest rate for murder. The rate rose from 0.6 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2002 to 2.8 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2004.
- Between 2002 and 2004, there was a significant increase in the juvenile arrest rate for rape. The rate rose from 2.2 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2002 to 7.8 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2004.
- Auto theft was the only offense with a 2004 juvenile arrest rate that was lower than its 2002 arrest rate. The arrest rate for auto thefts declined significantly from 2002 to 2003, falling from 87.2 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2002 to 18.3 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2003. In 2004, it increased slightly to 20.5.
- Compared to national juvenile arrest rates, in 2004, Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates were lower for aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft. Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates were higher than national arrest rates for murder, rape, and arson.
- In FY 2004, the largest percent of youth served in out-of-community placement programs were under community supervision.
- In FY 2004, there were a greater percentage of African-American juveniles serving in in-community placements than in out-of-community placements.



Table 9.1: Juvenile Arrest Rates per 100,000 Persons Age 0-17, 2002-2004

	2002 Rate ^{1*}	2003 Rate ^{2*}	2004 Rate ^{3*}	Percent Change 2002-2003*	Percent Change 2003-2004*	National Arrest Rates ^{4*}
Murder	0.6	1.2	2.8	99.9%	133.1%	1.1
Rape	2.2	5.3	7.8	140.8%	47.0%	4.1
Aggravated Assault	36.1	52.7	54.3	46.1%	3.1%	59.1
Robbery	10.8	13.7	22.0	27.1%	60.8%	24.9
Burglary	60.2	70.2	71.1	16.7%	1.3%	79.7
Larceny/Theft	166.5	223.0	221.8	33.9%	-0.5%	319.8
Auto Theft	87.2	18.3	20.5	-79.0%	12.0%	38.2
Arson	4.9	6.0	9.8	22.4%	61.5%	7.6
Total	368.4	390.5	410.3	6.0%	5.1%	534.4

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

¹Juvenile population = 992,275.

²Juvenile population = 992,535.

³Juvenile population = 993,694.

⁴Juvenile population= 73,277,998.

Sources:

Kentucky State Data Center. "Population by Single-Year of Age and Gender, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004."

<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/est.htm>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

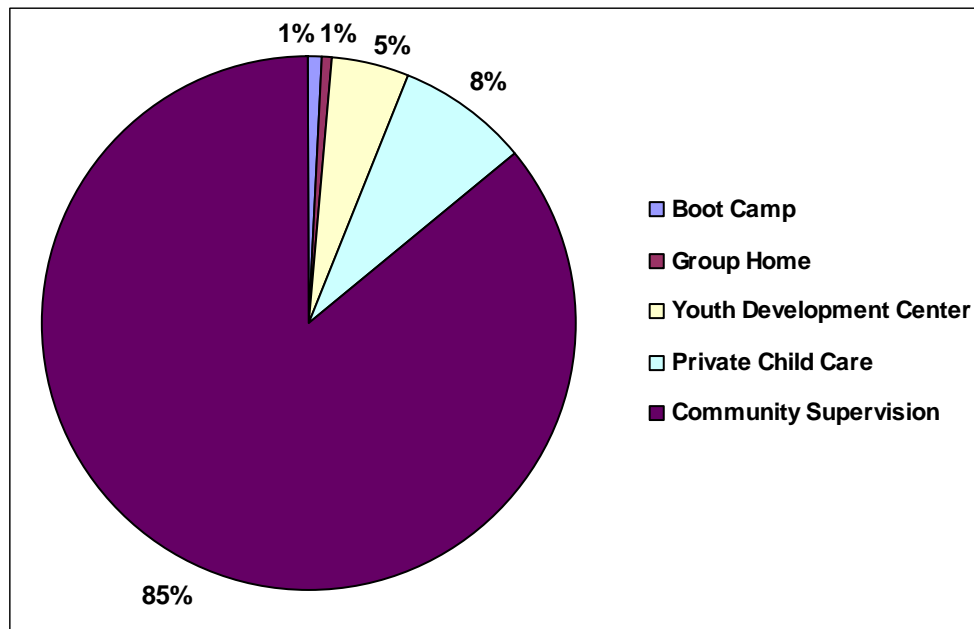
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Table 2: Annual Estimates of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004." <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2004/NC-EST2004-02.xls>.



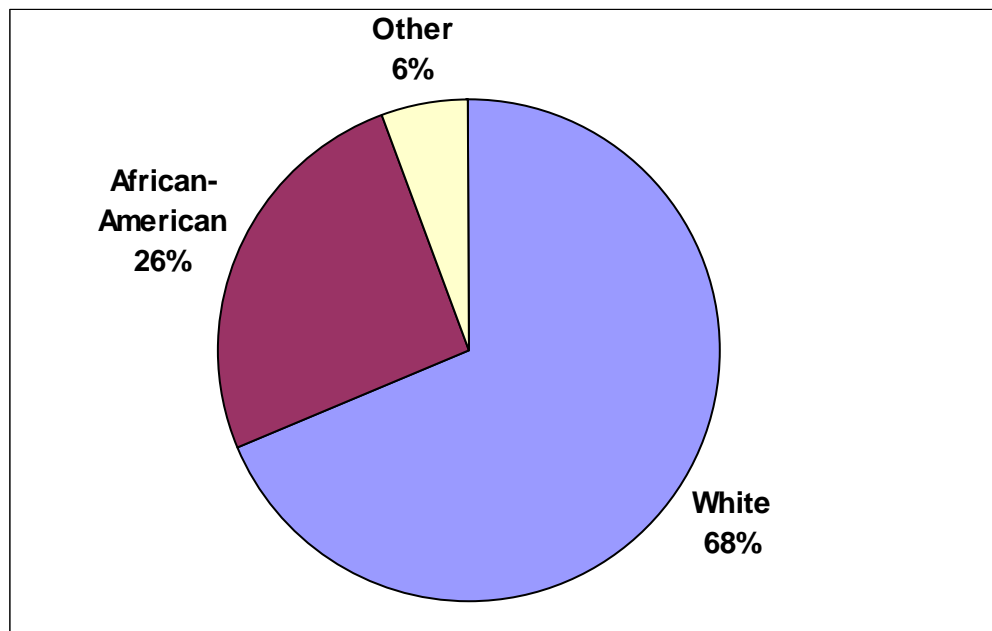
Figure 9.a: Percent of Youth Served in Out of Community Placement by Program Type, FY 2004



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

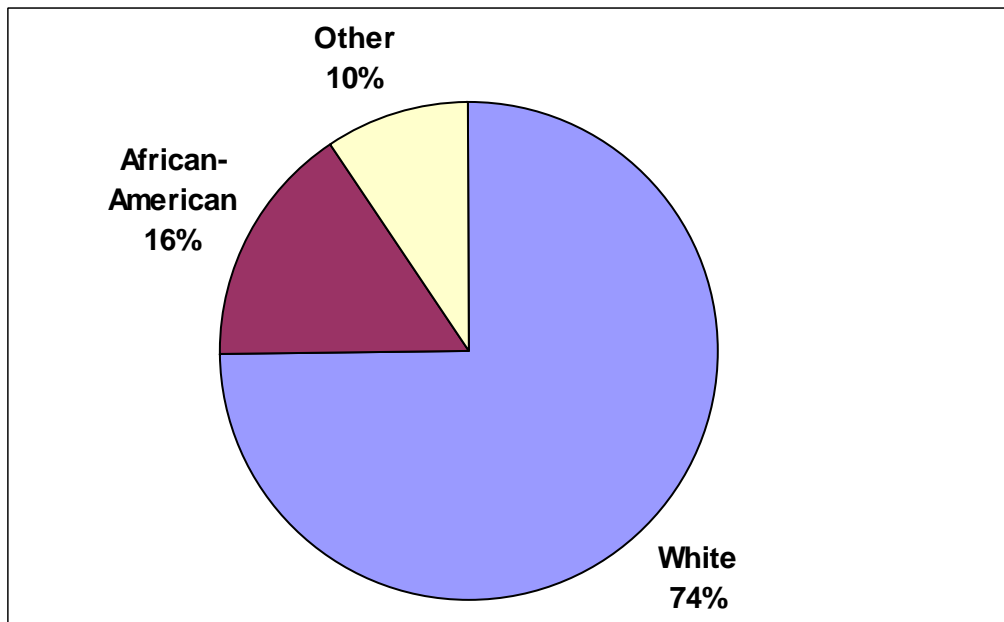


Figure 9.b: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Race, FY 2004



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

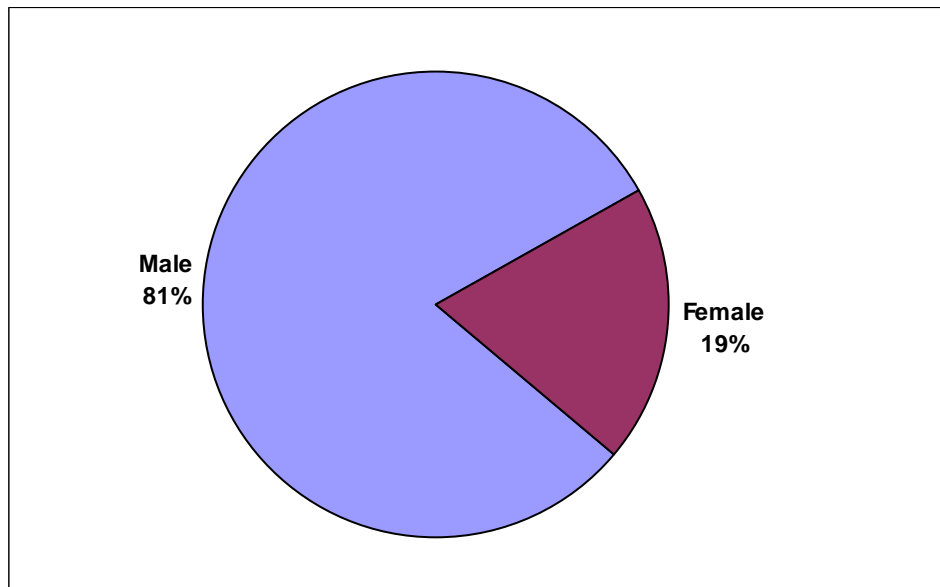
Figure 9.c: Percent of Youth Served out of the Community by Race, FY 2004



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

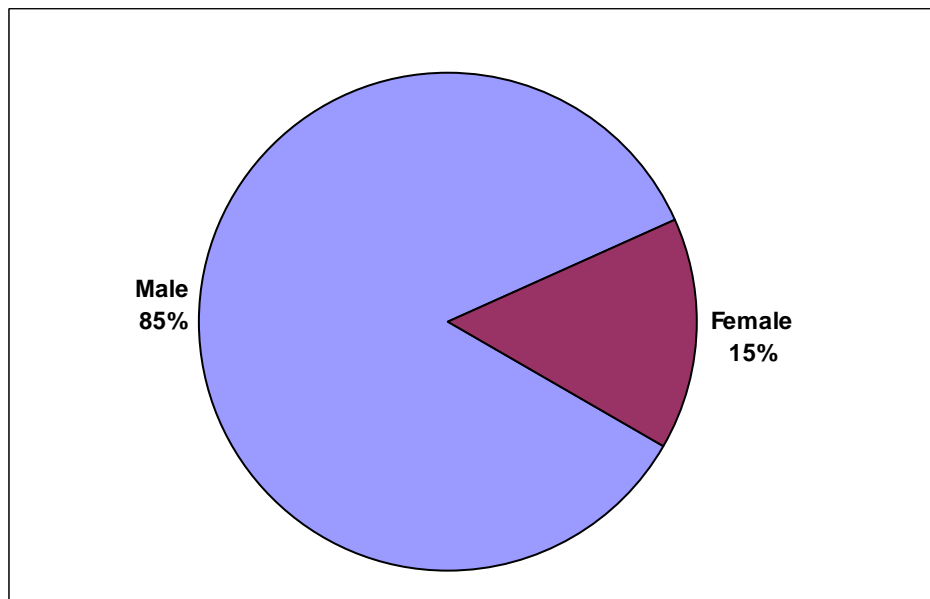


Figure 9.d: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Gender, FY 2004



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Figure 9.e: Percent of Youth Served out of the Community by Gender, FY 2004



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice



Section X: Selected Crime Categories

In addition to reviewing criminal justice system data pertaining to Type I offenses, data on selected categories of crime have been included for informational purposes. These categories include drug-related arrests, hate crimes, sex offenses, and school safety. Information presented in this section includes Kentucky State Police arrest data; Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report arrest and offense statistics; statewide incidents of hate crime reported to the Kentucky State Police from 2002 to 2004; sex offense conviction and disposition information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts; and information on sex offense commitments provided by the Department of Corrections.



Drug-Related Arrests/Offenses

- The total number of arrests for drug offenses increased 20.6% between 2002 and 2004. The largest increase occurred in arrests for offenses involving synthetic narcotics (77.7%).
- The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 2004, it ranged from a low of 0.1 arrests per 1,000 persons in Mason County to a high of 31.8 arrests per 1,000 persons in Butler County.

Table 10.1: Drug Arrests by Type of Substance, 2002-2004

Type of Substance	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2002- 2003*	Percent Change 2003- 2004*	Percent Change 2002- 2004*
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives	5,420	6,249	5,092	15.3%	-18.5%	-6.1%
Marijuana	13,472	12,989	15,911	-3.6%	22.5%	18.1%
Synthetic Narcotics Which Can Cause Drug Addiction	1,241	1,725	2,205	39.0%	27.8%	77.7%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13,698	15,588	17,585	13.8%	12.8%	28.4%
Total	33,831	36,551	40,793	8.0%	11.6%	20.6%

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.



Table 10.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 2002-2004

County	2002			2003			2004		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Adair	65	17,393	3.7	79	17,463	4.5	80	17,512	4.6
Allen	169	18,144	9.3	157	18,300	8.6	265	18,592	14.3
Anderson	233	19,551	11.9	256	19,816	12.9	184	20,080	9.2
Ballard	28	8,131	3.4	18	8,245	2.2	12	8,229	1.5
Barren	898	38,732	23.2	1070	39,161	27.3	848	39,585	21.4
Bath	37	11,415	3.2	58	11,432	5.1	40	11,513	3.5
Bell	77	29,977	2.6	85	29,881	2.8	211	29,724	7.1
Boone	216	93,562	2.3	703	97,175	7.2	1100	101,431	10.8
Bourbon	350	19,494	18.0	278	19,563	14.2	336	19,694	17.1
Boyd	293	49,685	5.9	373	49,800	7.5	599	49,578	12.1
Boyle	100	27,684	3.6	60	27,881	2.2	205	28,218	7.3
Bracken	34	8,452	4.0	40	8,510	4.7	26	8,694	3.0
Breathitt	180	15,909	11.3	233	15,855	14.7	151	15,922	9.5
Breckinridge	182	18,940	9.6	150	19,063	7.9	151	19,142	7.9
Bullitt	309	63,732	4.8	540	65,068	8.3	633	66,816	9.5
Butler	316	13,148	24.0	400	13,209	30.3	426	13,399	31.8
Caldwell	289	12,873	22.5	327	12,873	25.4	305	12,864	23.7
Calloway	250	34,205	7.3	542	34,492	15.7	520	34,793	14.9
Campbell	1266	88,301	14.3	1008	87,759	11.5	1123	87,285	12.9
Carlisle	23	5,358	4.3	63	5,342	11.8	65	5,345	12.2
Carroll	77	10,263	7.5	97	10,276	9.4	210	10,325	20.3
Carter	190	27,096	7.0	194	27,293	7.1	193	27,198	7.1
Casey	70	15,831	4.4	48	15,958	3.0	27	16,095	1.7
Christian	1578	71,789	22.0	1749	71,058	24.6	2119	70,364	30.1
Clark	16	33,576	0.5	206	33,940	6.1	426	34,408	12.4
Clay	558	24,413	22.9	535	24,268	22.0	710	24,263	29.3
Clinton	86	9,628	8.9	90	9,606	9.4	130	9,567	13.6
Crittenden	157	9,161	17.1	148	9,126	16.2	195	9,035	21.6
Cumberland	14	7,160	2.0	53	7,174	7.4	57	7,187	7.9
Daviess	1131	91,857	12.3	2085	92,451	22.6	1467	92,646	15.8
Edmonson	8	11,828	0.7	50	11,895	4.2	43	11,884	3.6
Elliott	71	6,789	10.5	141	6,899	20.4	126	6,875	18.3
Estill	199	15,350	13.0	260	15,219	17.1	186	15,152	12.3
Fayette	181	262,648	0.7	142	265,478	0.5	262	266,451	1.0
Fleming	78	14,170	5.5	79	14,375	5.5	23	14,482	1.6
Floyd	160	42,357	3.8	198	42,227	4.7	291	42,217	6.9
Franklin	207	48,107	4.3	348	47,973	7.3	332	48,179	6.9
Fulton	218	7,573	28.8	138	7,454	18.5	167	7,337	22.8
Gallatin	90	7,815	11.5	68	8,015	8.5	88	7,982	11.0
Garrard	111	15,620	7.1	227	15,948	14.2	202	16,210	12.5
Grant	193	23,574	8.2	324	24,038	13.5	240	24,339	9.9
Graves	1014	37,115	27.3	666	37,376	17.8	1077	37,352	28.8



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

County	2002			2003			2004		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Grayson	179	24,273	7.4	130	24,683	5.3	161	25,000	6.4
Green	30	11,674	2.6	57	11,750	4.9	37	11,639	3.2
Greenup	128	36,816	3.5	77	37,073	2.1	124	37,109	3.3
Hancock	85	8,447	10.1	176	8,438	20.9	136	8,445	16.1
Hardin	770	95,271	8.1	1050	95,578	11.0	1190	95,788	12.4
Harlan	257	32,528	7.9	440	32,180	13.7	553	31,798	17.4
Harrison	106	18,100	5.9	70	18,268	3.8	147	18,330	8.0
Hart	166	17,691	9.4	304	17,922	17.0	347	18,097	19.2
Henderson	493	45,044	10.9	342	45,212	7.6	456	45,363	10.1
Henry	54	15,324	3.5	71	15,562	4.6	137	15,802	8.7
Hickman	20	5,236	3.8	15	5,184	2.9	14	5,122	2.7
Hopkins	603	46,443	13.0	708	46,769	15.1	666	46,736	14.3
Jackson	27	13,637	2.0	34	13,607	2.5	48	13,587	3.5
Jefferson	8214	695,843	11.8	4587	698,059	6.6	5739	698,903	8.2
Jessamine	202	40,689	5.0	201	41,444	4.8	194	42,256	4.6
Johnson	358	23,472	15.3	394	23,574	16.7	395	23,818	16.6
Kenton	2035	151,709	13.4	2672	152,469	17.5	1916	153,019	12.5
Knott	142	17,762	8.0	144	17,683	8.1	223	17,516	12.7
Knox	139	31,657	4.4	167	31,787	5.3	264	31,896	8.3
Larue	43	13,445	3.2	49	13,398	3.7	47	13,498	3.5
Laurel	115	54,412	2.1	190	55,403	3.4	433	55,796	7.8
Lawrence	24	15,871	1.5	57	15,883	3.6	55	16,026	3.4
Lee	98	7,892	12.4	159	7,902	20.1	72	7,816	9.2
Leslie	77	12,267	6.3	111	12,169	9.1	234	11,996	19.5
Letcher	116	24,923	4.7	139	24,845	5.6	85	24,658	3.4
Lewis	71	13,827	5.1	81	13,781	5.9	50	13,853	3.6
Lincoln	21	24,144	0.9	100	24,516	4.1	64	24,751	2.6
Livingston	74	9,824	7.5	113	9,747	11.6	111	9,714	11.4
Logan	379	26,733	14.2	384	26,833	14.3	427	27,053	15.8
Lyon	100	8,141	12.3	227	8,138	27.9	124	8,145	15.2
Madison	382	73,198	5.2	561	74,549	7.5	354	76,136	4.6
Magoffin	130	13,317	9.8	93	13,346	7.0	126	13,411	9.4
Marion	73	18,484	3.9	60	18,565	3.2	87	18,724	4.6
Marshall	303	30,253	10.0	587	30,585	19.2	647	30,729	21.1
Martin	16	12,537	1.3	43	12,514	3.4	59	12,333	4.8
Mason	5	16,879	0.3	19	16,817	1.1	2	16,916	0.1
McCracken	61	64,780	0.9	203	64,646	3.1	392	64,564	6.1
McCreary	44	17,126	2.6	167	17,091	9.8	77	17,079	4.5
McLean	14	9,973	1.4	18	9,905	1.8	21	9,937	2.1
Meade	161	27,409	5.9	234	27,582	8.5	261	28,281	9.2
Menifee	43	6,715	6.4	74	6,684	11.1	20	6,784	2.9
Mercer	127	21,080	6.0	123	21,307	5.8	278	21,491	12.9
Metcalfe	69	10,012	6.9	31	10,046	3.1	27	10,139	2.7
Monroe	26	11,731	2.2	71	11,735	6.1	177	11,634	15.2



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

County	2002			2003			2004		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Montgomery	186	23,237	8.0	162	23,511	6.9	245	23,682	10.3
Morgan	102	14,244	7.2	94	14,280	6.6	137	14,353	9.5
Muhlenberg	301	31,702	9.5	336	31,688	10.6	354	31,635	11.2
Nelson	612	38,947	15.7	473	39,670	11.9	655	40,415	16.2
Nicholas	39	6,926	5.6	62	6,962	8.9	89	7,031	12.7
Ohio	390	23,214	16.8	635	23,245	27.3	533	23,540	22.6
Oldham	41	49,184	0.8	6	50,642	0.1	27	52,081	0.5
Owen	41	11,010	3.7	57	11,080	5.1	63	11,284	5.6
Owsley	7	4,763	1.5	68	4,732	14.4	60	4,782	12.5
Pendleton	119	14,829	8.0	100	15,031	6.7	35	15,082	2.3
Perry	468	29,488	15.9	655	29,649	22.1	624	29,624	21.1
Pike	492	67,793	7.3	711	67,483	10.5	953	67,057	14.2
Powell	253	13,308	19.0	167	13,375	12.5	134	13,594	9.9
Pulaski	63	57,331	1.1	76	57,917	1.3	54	58,693	0.9
Robertson	5	2,305	2.2	11	2,316	4.7	16	2,297	7.0
Rockcastle	189	16,713	11.3	331	16,671	19.9	332	16,684	19.9
Rowan	111	22,244	5.0	176	22,296	7.9	179	22,148	8.1
Russell	49	16,497	3.0	28	16,609	1.7	66	16,833	3.9
Scott	84	35,444	2.4	99	36,729	2.7	65	37,901	1.7
Shelby	72	35,016	2.1	286	36,022	7.9	392	37,131	10.6
Simpson	186	16,637	11.2	204	16,736	12.2	315	16,854	18.7
Spencer	27	13,586	2.0	38	14,322	2.7	93	14,840	6.3
Taylor	114	23,265	4.9	108	23,378	4.6	133	23,437	5.7
Todd	118	12,001	9.8	129	11,928	10.8	157	11,915	13.2
Trigg	128	12,741	10.0	69	12,889	5.4	91	13,262	6.9
Trimble	31	8,656	3.6	46	8,793	5.2	51	9,001	5.7
Union	131	15,633	8.4	130	15,660	8.3	217	15,637	13.9
Warren	370	94,169	3.9	380	95,551	4.0	569	97,163	5.9
Washington	180	11,146	16.1	190	11,269	16.9	132	11,276	11.7
Wayne	112	20,084	5.6	69	20,281	3.4	176	20,343	8.7
Webster	210	14,092	14.9	294	14,062	20.9	236	14,090	16.7
Whitley	163	36,797	4.4	279	37,215	7.5	474	37,586	12.6
Wolfe	45	6,990	6.4	112	6,953	16.1	184	6,993	26.3
Woodford	90	23,523	3.8	151	23,671	6.4	124	23,939	5.2

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Data Center. "Population by Single-Year of Age and Gender, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004."

<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/est.htm>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-21)." www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls.



Hate Crime

It is important to note that official hate crime statistics may substantially underestimate the number of hate crimes that occur. Many victims may be hesitant to report such events to police. In addition, reporting practices by law enforcement may vary across jurisdictions. The following tables provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence and characteristics of hate crimes in the Commonwealth as reported by law enforcement.

- In 2002, 2003, and 2004, race was the most common motivation for hate crimes with African Americans being the most frequently targeted group. The sexual orientation of the victim was the second most common motivation.
- Compared to 2002 and 2003, there were significantly more hate crimes in 2004 motivated by the victim's religion.
- In 2002 and 2004, hate crimes appear to be most likely to occur in four types of locations: residence/home, highway/road/alley/street, parking lots/garages and schools/colleges.
- Intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism are the two most commonly reported hate crime offenses reported from 2002 through 2004.



Table 10.3: Bias Motivation for Hate Crimes, 2002-2004

Targeted Group	2002	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	2003	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	2004	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	Change from 2002 to 2003	Change from 2003 to 2004	Change from 2002 to 2004
Motivated by Race	48	100.0%	63.2%	60	100.0%	75.0%	45	100.0%	59.2%	12	-15	-3
Whites	5	10.4%	6.6%	7	11.7%	8.8%	4	8.9%	5.3%	2	-3	-1
African Americans	36	75.0%	47.4%	43	71.7%	53.8%	40	88.9%	52.6%	7	-3	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
Asian, Pacific Islanders	1	2.1%	1.3%	3	5.0%	3.8%	1	2.2%	1.3%	2	-2	0
Multi-Racial Group	6	12.5%	7.9%	7	11.7%	8.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	-7	-6
Motivated by Ethnicity	10	100.0%	13.2%	3	100.0%	3.8%	8	100.0%	10.5%	-7	5	-2
Hispanics	8	80.0%	10.5%	3	100.0%	3.8%	3	37.5%	3.9%	-5	0	-5
Arabs	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	12.5%	1.3%	0	1	1
Other Ethnic/National Origin	2	20.0%	2.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	50.0%	5.3%	-2	4	2
Motivated by Sexual Orientation	16	100.0%	21.1%	16	100.0%	20.0%	12	100.0%	15.8%	0	-4	-4
Male Homosexuals	12	75.0%	15.8%	14	87.5%	17.5%	10	83.3%	13.2%	2	-4	-2
Female Homosexuals	2	12.5%	2.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2	0	-2
Homosexuals (Male & Female)	2	12.5%	2.6%	2	12.5%	2.5%	2	16.7%	2.6%	0	0	0
Heterosexuals	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
Bisexuals	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
Motivated by Religion	2	100.0%	2.6%	1	100.0%	1.3%	9	100.0%	11.8%	-1	8	7
Jewish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	11.1%	1.3%	0	1	1
Catholics	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	22.2%	2.6%	0	2	2
Protestants	1	50.0%	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1	0	-1
Islamic (Muslims)	1	50.0%	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	33.3%	3.9%	-1	3	2
Other Religion	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3%	3	33.3%	3.9%	1	2	3
Motivated by Disability	0	100.0%	0.0%	0	100.0%	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.6%	0	2	2
Physical Disability	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.3%	0	1	1
Mental Disability	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.3%	0	1	1
Total Number of Hate Crimes	76			80			76			4	-4	0

*All percentages and changes calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.



Table 10.4: Location of Hate Crime Incidents, 2002-2004

Location	2002	Percent of Total*	2003	Percent of Total*	2004	Percent of Total*	Change from 2002-2003*	Change from 2003-2004*	Change from 2002-2004*
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	-1	1	0
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Bar/Nightclub	5	6.6%	2	2.5%	2	2.6%	-3	0	-3
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	3	3.9%	-1	3	2
Commercial/Office Building	2	2.6%	2	2.5%	1	1.3%	0	-1	-1
Construction Site	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Convenience Store	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	-1	1	0
Department/Discount Store	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Drug Store/Dr Office/Hospital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Field/Woods	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Government/Public Building	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	-1	1	0
Grocery/Supermarket	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	12	15.8%	14	17.5%	8	10.5%	2	-6	-4
Hotel/Motel	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	1	0	1
Jail/Prison	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	0	-1
Lake/Waterway	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Liquor Store	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Parking Lot/Garages	8	10.5%	6	7.5%	11	14.5%	-2	5	3
Rental Storage Facility	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	0	-1
Residence/Home	28	36.8%	34	42.5%	37	48.7%	6	3	9
Restaurant	3	3.9%	7	8.8%	1	1.3%	4	-6	-2
School/College	8	10.5%	9	11.3%	7	9.2%	1	-2	-1
Service/Gas Station	1	1.3%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	1	-2	-1
Specialty Store	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	1	1
Other Unknown	3	3.9%	3	3.8%	1	1.3%	0	-2	-2
TOTAL	76	100.0%	80	100.0%	76	100.0%	4	-4	0

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.



Table 10.5: Hate Crime Offense Description, 2002-2004

Offense	2002	2003	2004	Change from 2002-2003*	Change from 2003-2004*	Change from 2002-2004*
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	0	1	1
Robbery	0	1	1	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	12	9	12	-3	3	0
Burglary	1	3	1	2	-2	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	3	0	3	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	3	1	3	-2	2	0
Simple Assault	7	6	7	-1	1	0
Intimidation	31	40	24	9	-16	-7
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	22	20	24	-2	4	2
TOTAL	76	80	76	4	-4	0

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.



Sexual Offenses

- The number of forcible rape incidents reported to the police increased from 2000 to 2002, decreased in 2003, and rose again to a high of 1,251 incidents in 2004.
- From 2002 to 2004, the rate of forcible rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average.
- Kentucky's rate of forcible rape generally represented the median among the rates of forcible rape for surrounding states.
- The number of DOC commitments for Rape I, Rape III, Sodomy II, Sodomy III, and Sexual Abuse increased to a five-year high in 2004.
- The number of sex offenders newly committed to the Department of Corrections gradually increased from 2000-2004 rising from a low of 286 in 2000 to a high of 462 in 2004. While the number of sex offenders released under parole or shock probation increased from 2000 to 2003, these numbers fell in 2004. The number serving out his/her sentence decreased steadily from 2000 to 2003 and rose slightly in 2004.



Table 10.6: Comparison of Forcible Rape Rates per 100,000 Population between Kentucky and Surrounding States, 2002-2004

State		2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2002-2003*	Percent Change 2003-2004*	Percent Change 2002-2004*
Kentucky	Number	1,200	1,124	1,251	-6.3%	11.3%	4.3%
	Rate*	29.4	27.3	30.2	-7.0%	10.6%	2.9%
Illinois	Number	4,298	4,167	4,216	-3.0%	1.2%	-1.9%
	Rate*	34.1	32.9	33.2	-3.5%	0.9%	-2.6%
Indiana	Number	1,843	1,720	1,803	-6.7%	4.8%	-2.2%
	Rate*	29.9	27.8	28.9	-7.0%	4.0%	-3.3%
Missouri	Number	1,465	1,394	1,479	-4.8%	6.1%	1.0%
	Rate*	25.8	24.4	25.7	-5.4%	5.3%	-0.4%
Ohio	Number	4,809	4,587	4,646	-4.6%	1.3%	-3.4%
	Rate*	42.1	40.1	40.5	-4.8%	1.0%	-3.8%
Tennessee	Number	2,290	2,085	2,220	-9.0%	6.5%	-3.1%
	Rate*	39.5	35.7	37.6	-9.6%	5.3%	-4.8%
Virginia	Number	1,839	1,773	1,766	-3.6%	-0.4%	-4.0%
	Rate*	25.2	24.0	23.7	-4.8%	-1.3%	-6.0%
West Virginia	Number	328	296	320	-9.8%	8.1%	-2.4%
	Rate*	18.2	16.4	17.6	-9.9%	7.3%	-3.3%
United States	Number	95,136	93,433	94,635	-1.8%	1.3%	-0.5%
	Rate*	33.0	32.1	32.2	-2.7%	0.3%	-2.4%

*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source:

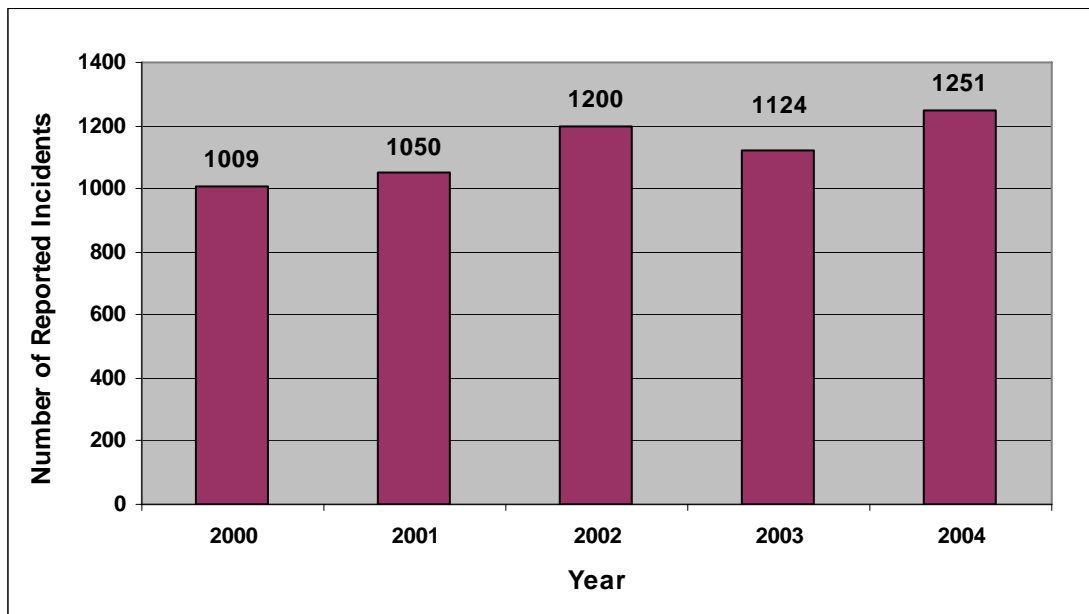
Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2002*. "Table 5: Index Crime by State, 2002."

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2003*. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2003."

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2004*. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2004."



Figure 10.a: Forcible Rape, 2000-2004



*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

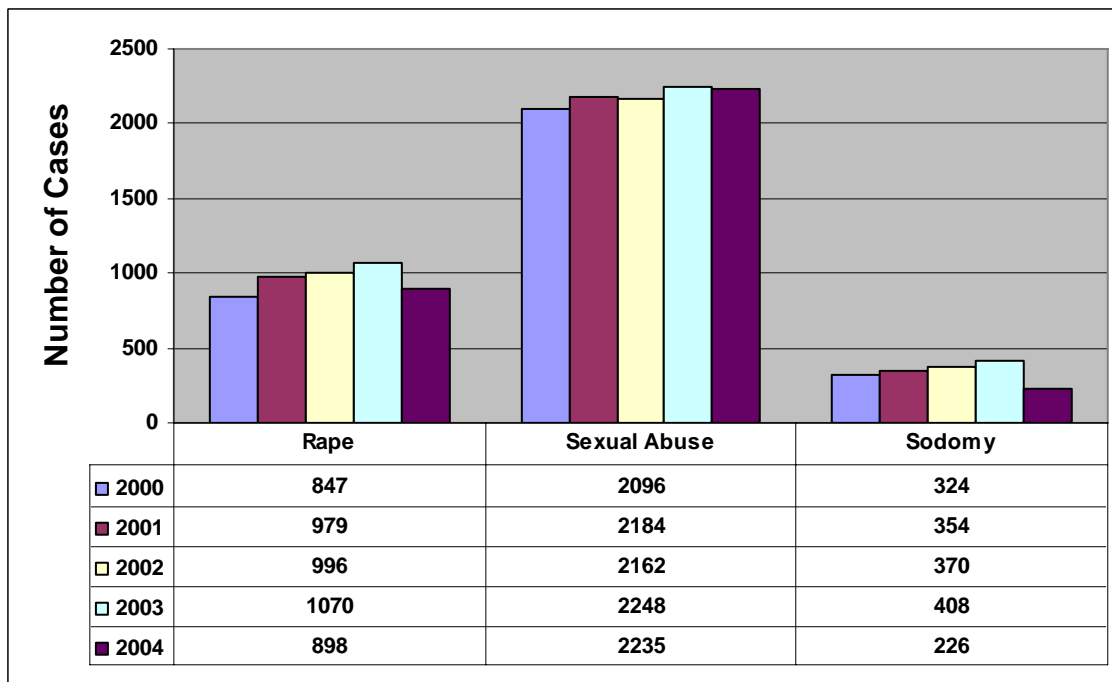
Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

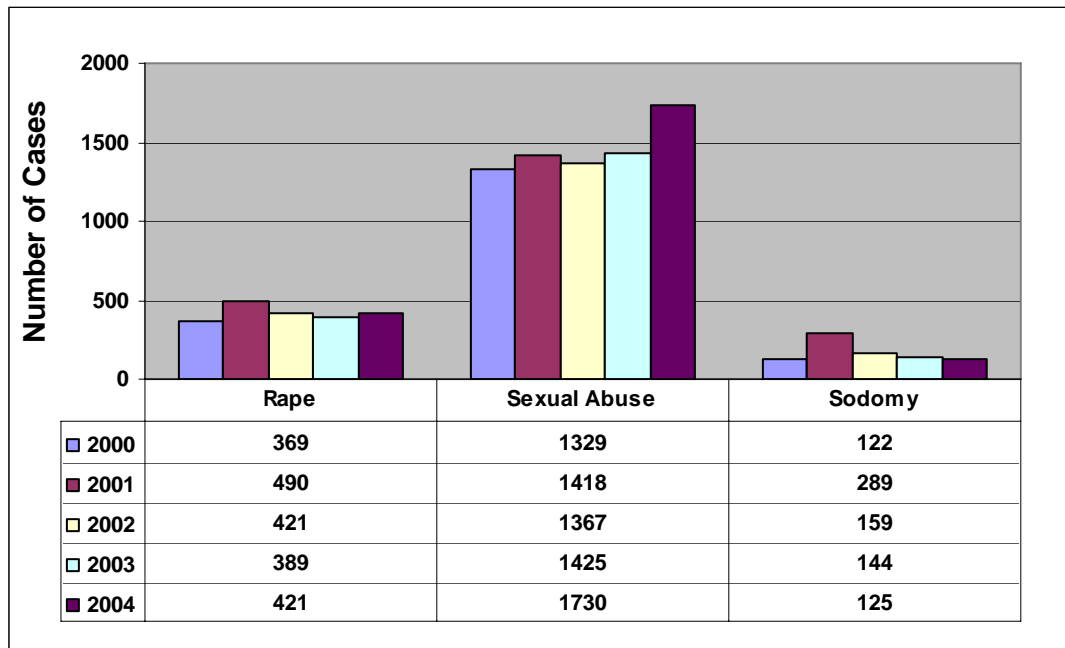
Figure 10.b: Sex Offense Cases, FY 2000-2004



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

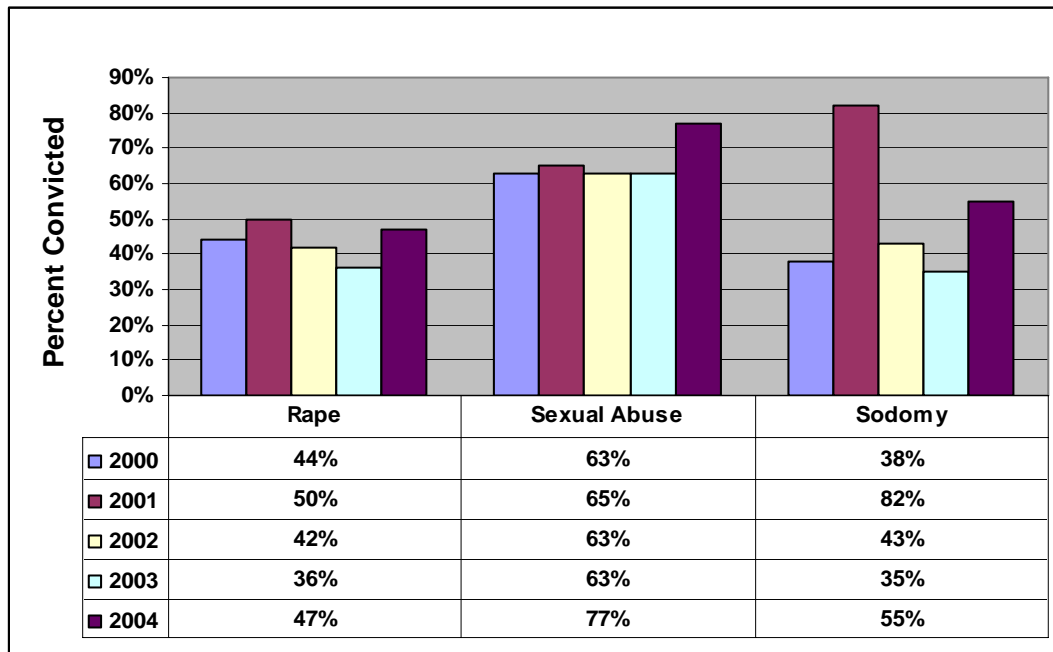


Figure 10.c: Sex Offense Convictions, FY 2000-2004



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

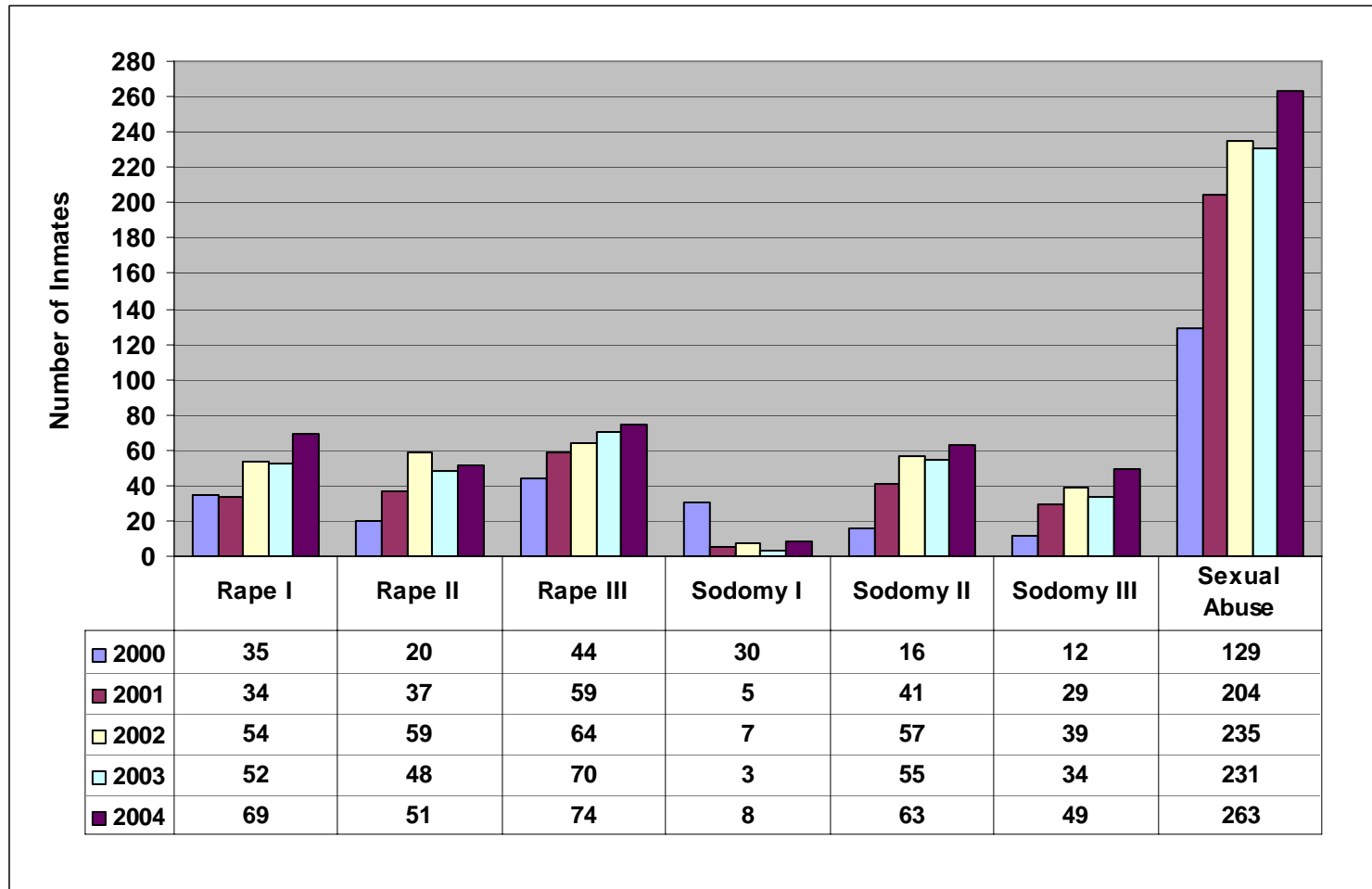
Figure 10.d: Percentage of Sex Offense Cases Resulting in Convictions, FY 2000-2004



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



Figure 10.e: Sex Offenders: DOC Commitments by Crime, 2000-2004



Source: Department of Corrections

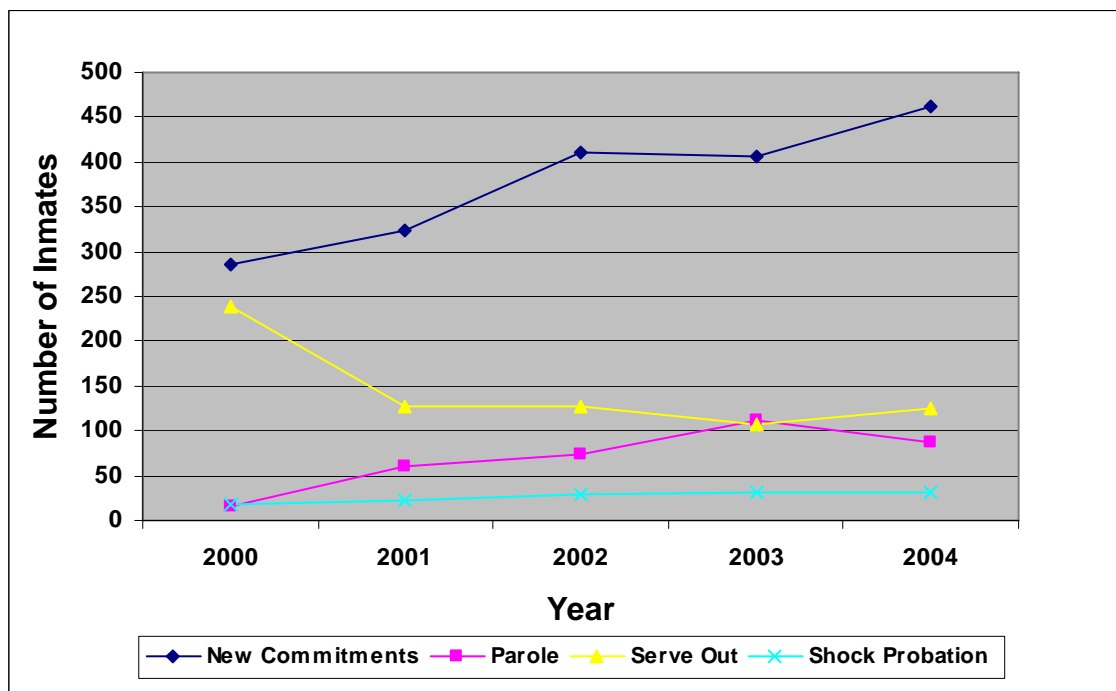


Table 10.7: Sex Offenders Commitments and Releases, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Commitments	286	324	410	406	462
Parole	15	60	74	111	88
Serve Out	239	128	128	107	125
Shock Probation	18	22	29	32	32

Source: Department of Corrections

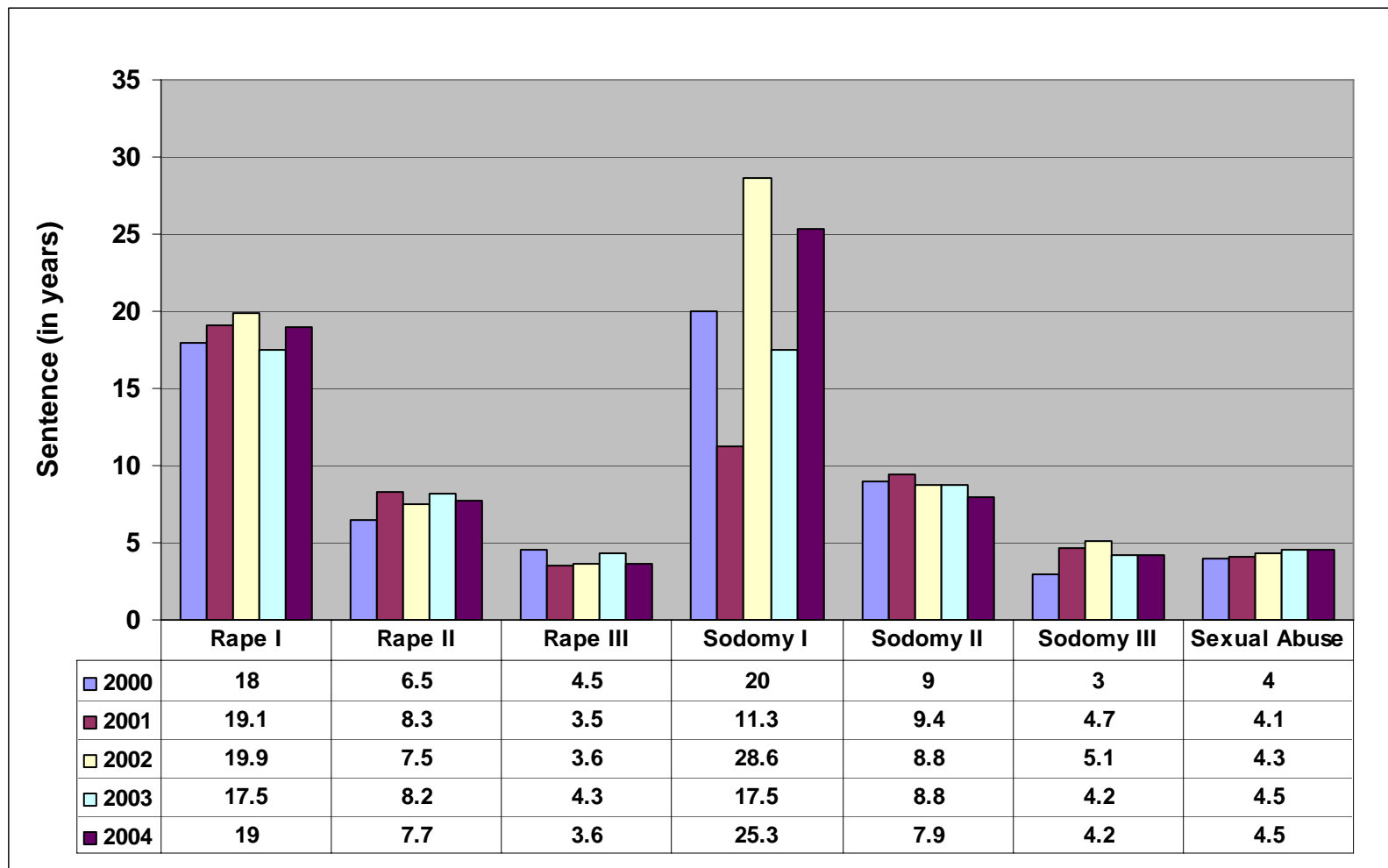
Figure 10.f: Sex Offenders Commitments and Releases, 2000-2004



Source: Department of Corrections



Figure 10.g: Total Sentence for Sex Offenders, 2000-2004





School Safety

When House Bill 330 was passed in the 1998 General Assembly, an opportunity emerged for Kentucky to employ research driven strategies to maintain a safe and secure learning environment for all children. The Kentucky Center for School Safety (KCSS) was established to provide data analysis, research, and technical assistance, and to disseminate information on successful strategies to ensure school safety. KCSS is a collaborative partnership between a contract agency, Eastern Kentucky University, and three partner agencies, the University of Kentucky, Murray State University and the Kentucky School Boards Association. For the 2003-2004 school year, KCSS published its sixth annual report on school safety. The report confirmed that many of the efforts to reduce school crime had indeed been successful. The following is a summary of the findings as they pertain to law violations and consequences in Kentucky schools:

- Of Kentucky's total 2003-2004 public school population (632,130), 7.88% of students committed an offense that resulted in suspension, corporal punishment, or expulsion (with or without services).
- Disciplinary actions for Part I and Part II law violations have decreased 24.0% during the three year period from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. In fact, disciplinary actions for Part I law violations decreased 48.6% from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. In addition, the total number of disciplinary actions for Part II law violations decreased from 6,943 in 2001-2002 to 5,518 in 2003-2004, a 20.5% decrease.
- With the exception of drug abuse violations, assaults account for the largest number of Part I and Part II law violations. However, when combined, the number of simple and aggravated assaults decreased 66.6% from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004.
- Despite the general decline in Part I and Part II violations, there appear to be a small number of violations which have not declined or are increasing. These include violations associated with drug abuse, terroristic threats, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, gambling, possession of a rifle or shotgun, and possession of non-firearm weapons.
- Jefferson County has the highest offense rate for the four most frequently occurring Part I and Part II law violations. When examined from a regional perspective, there is little consistency in terms of urban-suburban-rural locations.
- For Part I violations, the number of out of school suspensions and expulsion without services decreased over the three year period from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. Expulsion with services increased slightly over this same period. For Part II violations, the number of out of school suspensions, expulsion with services, and expulsion without services decreased over this same three year period.
- The total number of school incidents involving weapons has increased each consecutive year from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004.



**Table 10.8: Reported Law Violations,
School Years 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004**

		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Part I Offenses				
	Homicide	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0
	Robbery	34	23	5
	Aggravated Assault	270	369	244
	Burglary	124	109	19
	Larceny-Theft	451	261	162
	Motor Vehicle Theft	3	10	7
	Arson	110	106	73
High Frequency Part II Offenses				
	Assault (Simple)	1321	1396	345
	Curfew & Loitering	73	73	0
	Disorderly Conduct	736	741	472
	Drug Abuse Violations	2844	2617	3198
	Drunkenness	161	207	34
	Liquor	197	183	15
	Sex Offenses	150	160	62
	Stolen Property	229	128	101
	Terroristic Threat	n/a	260	275
	Terroristic Bomb	n/a	34	52
	Terroristic Chem/Bio/Nuclear	n/a	2	5
	Vandalism	314	330	243
	All Other Offenses	524	296	305
Low Frequency Part II Offenses				
	DUI	10	5	3
	Embezzlement	2	2	0
	Forgery & Counterfeiting	33	12	21
	Fraud	4	4	8
	Gambling	25	21	26
	Offenses Against Families/Children	4	0	3
	Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	4	6	0
	Runaway	13	29	1
	Weapon A: Handgun	20	32	26
	Weapon B: Rifle or Shotgun	6	1	2
	Weapon C: Other Firearm	22	16	12
	Weapon D: All Other Weapons	251	259	309

Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project*.
<http://www.kycss.org/pdfs/docs/clearpdf/analys04pdfs/04finalreport.pdf>



Table 10.9: Offense Rates per 1,000 Students by Region and Offense, School Year 2003-2004

	Region*							
	1 West	2 Southwest	3 Jefferson Co.	4 North	5 Central	6 South Central	7 Northeast	8 Southeast
Aggravated Assault	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01
Drug Violations	0.33	0.43	0.82	0.63	0.71	0.56	0.29	0.16
Larceny/Theft	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Assault (Simple)	0.04	0.04	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.01

*The following is a list of the counties in each region:

Region 1: Ballard Co, Caldwell Co, Calloway Co, Carlisle Co, Christian Co, Crittenden Co, Dawson Springs Ind., Fulton Co, Fulton Ind., Graves Co, Henderson Co, Hickman Co, Hopkins Co, Livingston Co, Lyon Co, Marshall Co, Mayfield Ind., McCracken Co, Muhlenberg Co, Murray Ind., Paducah Ind. Providence Ind. Trigg Co, Union Co, Webster Co.

Region 2: Allen Co, Barren Co, Bowling Green Ind., Breckenridge Co, Butler Co, Caverna Ind., Cloverport Ind., Cumberland Co, Daviess Co, Edmonson Co, Elizabethtown Ind., Glasgow Ind., Grayson Co, Green Co, Hancock Co, Hardin Co, Hart Co, LaRue Co, Logan Co, McLean Co, Meade Co, Metcalfe Co, Monroe Co, Ohio Co, Owensboro Ind., Russellville Ind., Simpson Co, Todd Co, Warren Co, West Point Ind.

Region 3: Anchorage Ind., Jefferson Co, KY School for the Blind.

Region 4: Beachwood Ind., Bellevue Ind., Boone Co, Bullitt Co, Campbell Co, Carroll Co, Covington Ind., Dayton Ind., Eminence Ind., Erlanger-Elsmere, Fort Thomas Ind., Gallatin Co, Grant Co, Henry Co, Kenton Co, Ludlow Ind., Newport Ind., Oldham Co, Owen Co, Pendleton Co, Shelby Co, Silver Grove Ind., Southgate Ind., Spencer Co, Trimble Co, Walton Verona Ind., Williamstown Ind.

Region 5: Anderson Co, Bardstown Ind., Bourbon Co, Boyle Co, Burgin Ind., Clark Co, Danville Ind., Fayette Co, Frankfort Ind., Franklin Co, Harrison Co, Harrodsburg Ind., Jessamine Co, KY School for the Deaf, Marion Co, Mercer Co, Montgomery Co, Nelson Co, Nicholas Co, Paris Ind., Powell Co, Scott Co, Washington Co, Woodford Co.

Region 6: Adair Co, Barbourville Ind., Bell Co, Berea Ind., Campbellsville Ind., Casey Co, Clay Co, Clinton Co, Corbin Ind., East Bernstadt Ind., Estill Co, Garrard Co, Harlan Co, Harlan Ind., Jackson Ind., Knox Co, Laurel Co, Lincoln Co, Madison Co, McCreary Co, Middlesboro Ind., Model Lab, Monticello Ind., Pineville Ind., Pulaski Co, Rockcastle Co, Russell Co, Science Hill Ind., Somerset Ind., Taylor Co, Wayne Co, Whitley Co, Williamsburg Ind.

Region 7: Ashland Ind., Augusta Ind., Bath Co, Boyd Co, Bracken Co, Carter Co, Elliott Co, Fairview Ind., Fleming Co, Greenup Co, Johnson Co, Lawrence Co, Lewis Co, Martin Co, Mason Co, Menifee Co, Morgan Co, Paintsville Ind., Raceland-Worthington, Robertson Co, Rowan Co, Russell Ind.

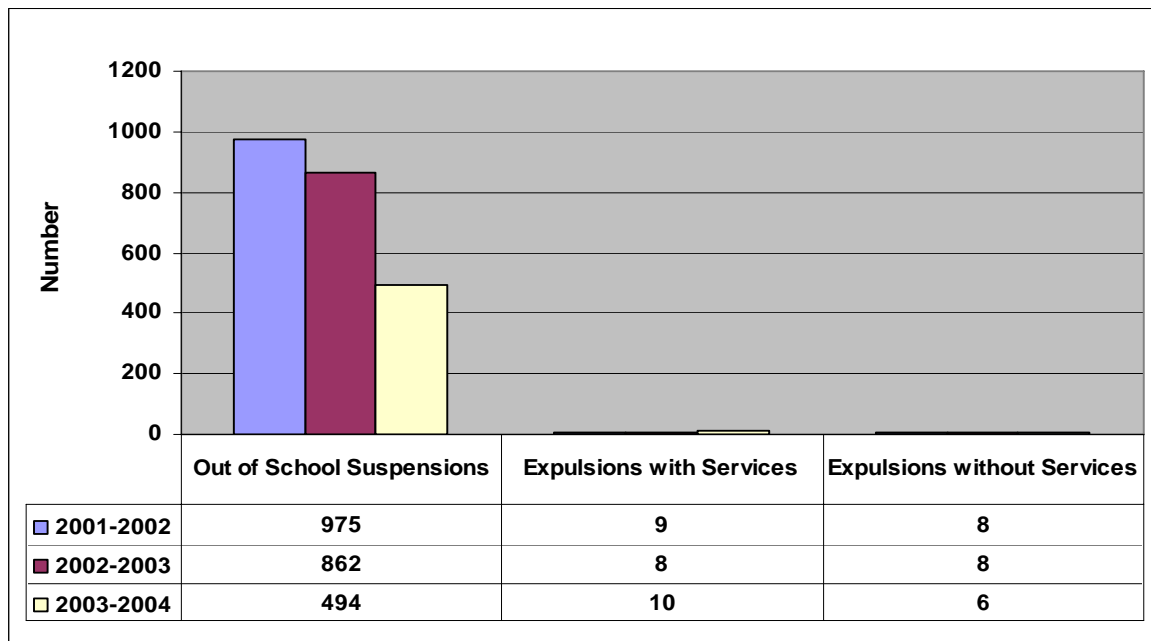
Region 8: Breathitt Co, Floyd Co, Hazard Ind., Jackson Ind., Jenkins Ind., Knott Co, Lee Co, Leslie Co, Letcher Co, Magoffin Co, Owsley Co, Perry Co, Pike Co, Pikeville Ind., Wolfe Co.

Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project.*

<http://www.kycss.org/pdfs&docs/clearpdf/analys04pdfs/04finalreport.pdf>

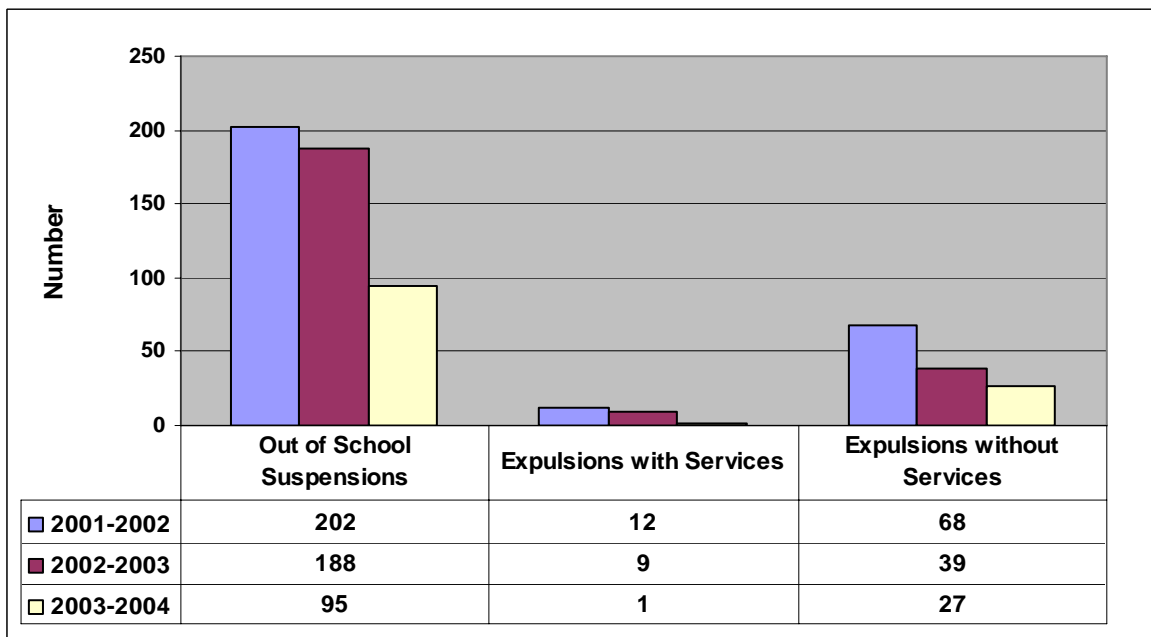


Figure 10.h: Comparison of Reported Part I Disciplinary Actions, School Years 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project*.
<http://www.kycss.org/pdfs&docs/clearpdf/analys04pdfs/04finalreport.pdf>

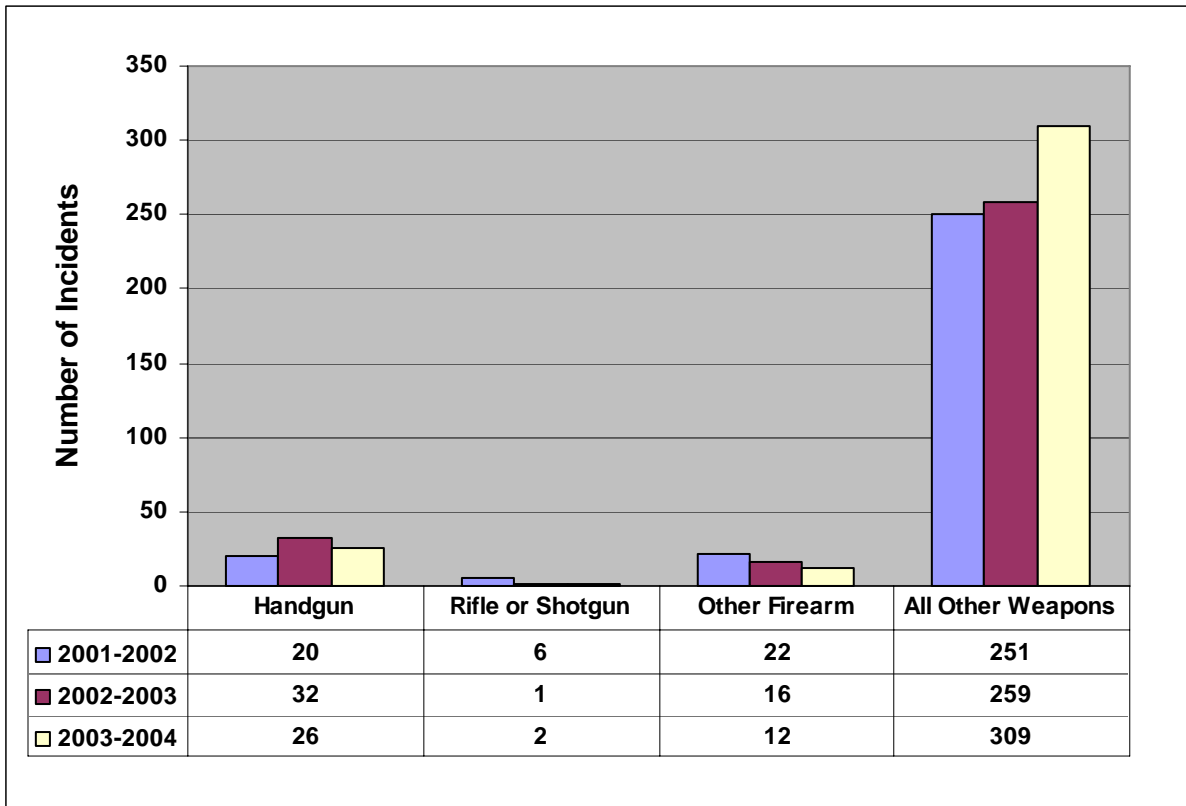
Figure 10.i: Comparison of Reported Part II Disciplinary Actions, School Years 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project*.
<http://www.kycss.org/pdfs&docs/clearpdf/analys04pdfs/04finalreport.pdf>



**Figure 10.j: School Incidents Involving Weapons,
School Years 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004**



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project*.
<http://www.kycss.org/pdfs/docs/clearpdf/analys04pdfs/04finalreport.pdf>



Section XI: Key Criminal Justice Cost Information

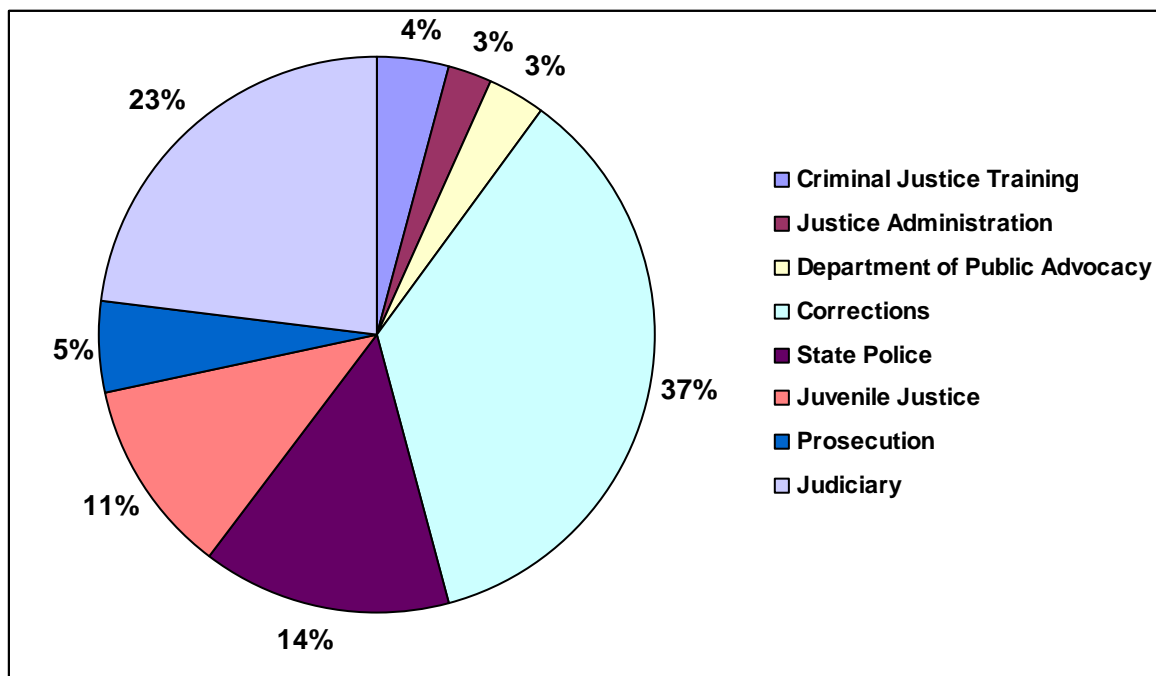
While monitoring changes in crime trends, it is also important to track the range of costs associated with incarceration, community supervision, and criminal justice programs for adults and juveniles.

Since national research has indicated that community-based programs provide effective and cost-efficient alternatives to detention and incarceration for selected offenders, these factors should be routinely considered in the allocation of limited criminal justice resources and the development of statewide criminal justice policy.

It is also important to note that while meta-analysis of research studies provide support for the position that treatment works and that punishment is ineffective or counter-effective unless combined with training and reinforcement for positive skills and behaviors, it is also clear that one size does not fit all and programs must be matched to the needs and abilities of the offender.

This section includes data on state criminal justice budgets, police employment trends, incarceration and treatment costs, and grant funding.

Figure 11.a: Criminal Justice Enacted Budgets, FY 2004



Source:

Fletcher, E. & Cowgill, B. 2006-2008 Executive Budget: Historical Data.

<http://www.osbd.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/3B07F88D-BE9F-44BC-860E-241501749EBE/0/0608ExecutiveHistoricalData.pdf.%20p.124>

Kentucky Court of Justice. 2004 Annual Report. http://www.kycourts.net/Resources/KCOJ_AnnualReport_2004.pdf



Table 11.1: Police Employment, 2004

Type of Agency		Full-Time Law Enforcement Officers		Full Time Civilian Employees		All Full Time Employees	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Municipal	Number	4024	368	353	796	4377	1164
	% of Subgroup	92%	8%	31%	69%	79%	21%
Sheriff's Departments	Number	1402	137	95	274	1497	411
	% of Subgroup	91%	9%	26%	74%	78%	22%
County Police Departments	Number	111	5	15	16	126	21
	% of Subgroup	96%	4%	48%	52%	86%	14%
Drug Task Forces	Number	31	3	1	5	32	8
	% of Subgroup	91%	9%	17%	83%	80%	20%
Colleges, Schools, and Universities	Number	171	31	91	62	262	93
	% of Subgroup	85%	15%	59%	41%	74%	26%
State Agencies	Number	1495	74	451	422	1946	496
	% of Subgroup	95%	5%	52%	48%	80%	20%
Other Law Enforcement Agencies	Number	84	3	14	11	98	14
	% of Subgroup	97%	3%	56%	44%	88%	13%

Sources: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>

**Table 11.2: Cost to Incarcerate by Institution, FY 2004**

Institution	Cost Per Diem	Cost Per Annum
Blackburn Correctional Complex	\$41.23	\$15,091.61
Bell County Forestry Camp	\$35.79	\$13,098.93
Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex	\$35.93	\$13,150.00
Frankfort Career Development Center	\$41.05	\$15,025.80
Green River Correctional Complex	\$40.40	\$14,786.12
Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women	\$54.09	\$19,795.72
Kentucky State Penitentiary	\$64.80	\$23,718.59
Kentucky State Reformatory	\$68.27	\$24,985.09
Luther Luckett Correctional Complex	\$43.76	\$16,014.36
Northpoint Training Center	\$42.62	\$15,598.28
Roederer Correctional Complex	\$40.82	\$14,941.59
Western Kentucky Correctional Complex	\$50.45	\$18,465.27
Lee Adjustment	\$41.22	\$15,086.43
Marion Adjustment Center	\$32.10	\$11,747.97
Average Cost	\$47.25	\$17,293.39

Source: Department of Corrections. "Facts & Figures: Cost to Incarcerate."

<http://www.corrections.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/9A0BBC06-C4A6-461A-9886-9575B83AB60F/0/cost0304.pdf>

Table 11.3: Cost to Incarcerate by Type of Institution, FY 2004

	Cost Per Diem	Cost Per Annum
Maximum Security	\$64.80	\$23,718.59
Medium Security- State Only	\$47.81	\$17,489.07
Medium Security- State & Private	\$47.44	\$17,361.29
Minimum Security- State Only	\$39.89	\$14,601.54
Minimum Security- State & Private	\$37.11	\$13,581.50
Private Institutions	\$36.59	\$13,391.38
Jails	\$27.23	\$9,967.91
Halfway Houses	\$28.68	\$10,498.36
Cost to Supervise	\$3.35	\$1,224.41

Source: Department of Corrections. "Facts & Figures: Cost to Incarcerate."

<http://www.corrections.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/9A0BBC06-C4A6-461A-9886-9575B83AB60F/0/cost0304.pdf>



Table 11.4: Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Program Expenditures, FY 2004

Organizational Unit	Expenditures
Community Substance Abuse Treatment	\$2,761,252.00
Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women	\$224,078.00
Green River Correctional Complex	\$156,110.00
Kentucky State Reformatory	\$142,577.00
Roederer Correctional Complex	\$6,487.00
Luther Luckett Correctional Complex	\$686,826.00
Total	\$3,977,330.00

Source: Department of Corrections



Grants Management

KRS 15A.150 authorizes the Grants Management Branch, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, to receive and award federal funds obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice. Federal funds are awarded to state agencies, local units of government, and private, nonprofit organizations based on three broad types of grants: Formula, Block, and Discretionary. Formula grants are based on specific criteria determined by the granting agency (e.g., the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program awards money based on a state's population and criminal justice expenditures). Block grants are federal allocations provided to states for a specific purpose, with relatively broad guidelines for allocation. Discretionary grants are those used for special purposes (e.g., funding of the Statistical Analysis Center). Among the major grant programs administered by the Grants Management Branch are the following:

- ***Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance***

The Byrne program is a federal formula grant program which awards monies to states based on a formula consisting of a base amount of .25 percent of the total allocation plus Kentucky's relative share based on population. Funds are available from 28 program areas and are used to create safer communities and improved criminal justice systems. State and local criminal justice system agencies are eligible to apply.

- ***Law Enforcement Service Fee Fund***

This program is fully funded by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with revenue derived from a fee assessed on persons convicted of Driving Under the Influence. Funds are used for DUI related purposes (e.g., blood alcohol testing and equipment, DUI education, etc.).

- ***Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)***

LLEBG is a federal program which grants money based on the number of UCR Part I violent crimes reported to the FBI (based on the annual average for the most recent three years). Funds are provided to units of local government for crime reduction and public safety programs, and are typically used for officers, support personnel, overtime, equipment and technology. Agencies who report an identified level of violent crime during the most current three-year-period for which data is available are eligible.

- ***Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)***

VOCA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are provided to units of local government and non-profits to provide direct services to crime victims. Funds are typically used to support victim advocate positions. Any private, nonprofit agency providing direct services to victims of crime is eligible.

- ***Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)***

VAWA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are generally provided for victim advocacy/services (30%), prosecution (25%), law enforcement (25%), discretionary (15%), and courts (5%). Eligible agencies/entities include victim service programs, law enforcement, prosecutors, and any program providing services to adult female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The remainder of this section presents information on grant awards by county, and includes data on the *Alternatives to Incarceration* grant program administered by the Kentucky Corrections Commission. For brief program descriptions of additional grants administered by the Grants Management Branch, see Appendix C.



Table 11.5: Grant Awards by County and Grant Program, FY 2004

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Adair						\$0.00
Allen						\$0.00
Anderson				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Ballard						\$0.00
Barren	\$15,807.00		\$95,619.00		\$36,196.00	\$147,622.00
Bath						\$0.00
Bell				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Boone				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Bourbon		\$39,821.00		\$10,000.00		\$49,821.00
Boyd						\$0.00
Boyle				\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
Bracken						\$0.00
Breathitt				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Breckinridge				\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
Bullitt			\$113,475.00	\$5,000.00		\$118,475.00
Butler						\$0.00
Caldwell				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Calloway				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Campbell	\$36,463.00			\$13,000.00	\$27,911.00	\$77,374.00
Carlisle						\$0.00
Carroll	\$12,676.00			\$5,000.00		\$17,676.00
Carter				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Casey						\$0.00
Christian						\$0.00
Clark		\$34,917.00		\$13,000.00		\$47,917.00
Clay						\$0.00
Clinton						\$0.00
Crittenden						\$0.00
Cumberland						\$0.00
Daviess					\$27,000.00	\$27,000.00
Edmonson						\$0.00
Elliott						\$0.00
Estill						\$0.00
Fayette	\$73,684.00	\$117,406.00	\$423,644.00		\$214,455.00	\$829,189.00
Fleming				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Floyd						\$0.00
Franklin			\$31,534.00	\$10,000.00	\$62,086.00	\$103,620.00
Fulton				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Gallatin						\$0.00
Garrard		\$35,151.00				\$35,151.00
Grant	\$13,568.00					\$13,568.00
Graves	\$11,000.00			\$5,000.00	\$61,458.00	\$77,458.00



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Grayson						\$0.00
Green						\$0.00
Greenup						\$0.00
Hancock						\$0.00
Hardin	\$9,839.00			\$10,000.00		\$19,839.00
Harlan				\$14,000.00		\$14,000.00
Harrison				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Hart					\$27,868.00	\$27,868.00
Henderson				\$5,000.00	\$76,427.00	\$81,427.00
Henry				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Hickman						\$0.00
Hopkins					\$39,932.00	\$39,932.00
Jackson						\$0.00
Jefferson	\$84,000.00	\$357,650.00	\$1,751,891.00	\$16,065.00	\$106,919.70	\$2,316,525.70
Jessamine				\$8,000.00	\$37,772.00	\$45,772.00
Johnson						\$0.00
Kenton	\$31,633.00	\$57,871.00	\$15,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$31,476.00	\$155,980.00
Knott						\$0.00
Knox					\$29,154.00	\$29,154.00
Larue						\$0.00
Laurel		\$34,979.00		\$10,000.00		\$44,979.00
Lawrence						\$0.00
Lee				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Leslie						\$0.00
Letcher						\$0.00
Lewis						\$0.00
Lincoln						\$0.00
Livingston						\$0.00
Logan				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Lyon						\$0.00
Madison				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Magoffin						\$0.00
Marion				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Marshall				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Martin						\$0.00
Mason				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
McCracken	\$26,400.00	\$42,751.00			\$43,065.00	\$112,216.00
McCreary				\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
McLean						\$0.00
Meade				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Menifee						\$0.00
Mercer				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Metcalfe				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Monroe						\$0.00



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County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Montgomery				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Morgan						\$0.00
Muhlenberg				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Nelson				\$14,000.00		\$14,000.00
Nicholas						\$0.00
Ohio	\$6,563.00			\$4,000.00		\$10,563.00
Oldham	\$11,984.00			\$5,000.00		\$16,984.00
Owen						\$0.00
Owsley						\$0.00
Pendleton						\$0.00
Perry				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Pike						\$0.00
Powell				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Pulaski				\$10,000.00	\$24,030.00	\$34,030.00
Robertson						\$0.00
Rockcastle						\$0.00
Rowan		\$31,195.00		\$5,000.00		\$36,195.00
Russell				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Scott				\$9,000.00		\$9,000.00
Shelby	\$14,799.00			\$5,000.00		\$19,799.00
Simpson				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Spencer						\$0.00
Taylor				\$13,000.00	\$77,620.00	\$90,620.00
Todd				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Trigg						\$0.00
Trimble						\$0.00
Union				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Warren	\$28,000.00				\$28,145.00	\$56,145.00
Washington						\$0.00
Wayne				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Webster						\$0.00
Whitley		\$58,032.00		\$5,000.00		\$63,032.00
Wolfe						\$0.00
Woodford				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
TOTAL	\$376,416.00	\$809,773.00	\$2,431,163.00	\$401,065.00	\$951,514.70	\$4,969,931.70

Source: Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



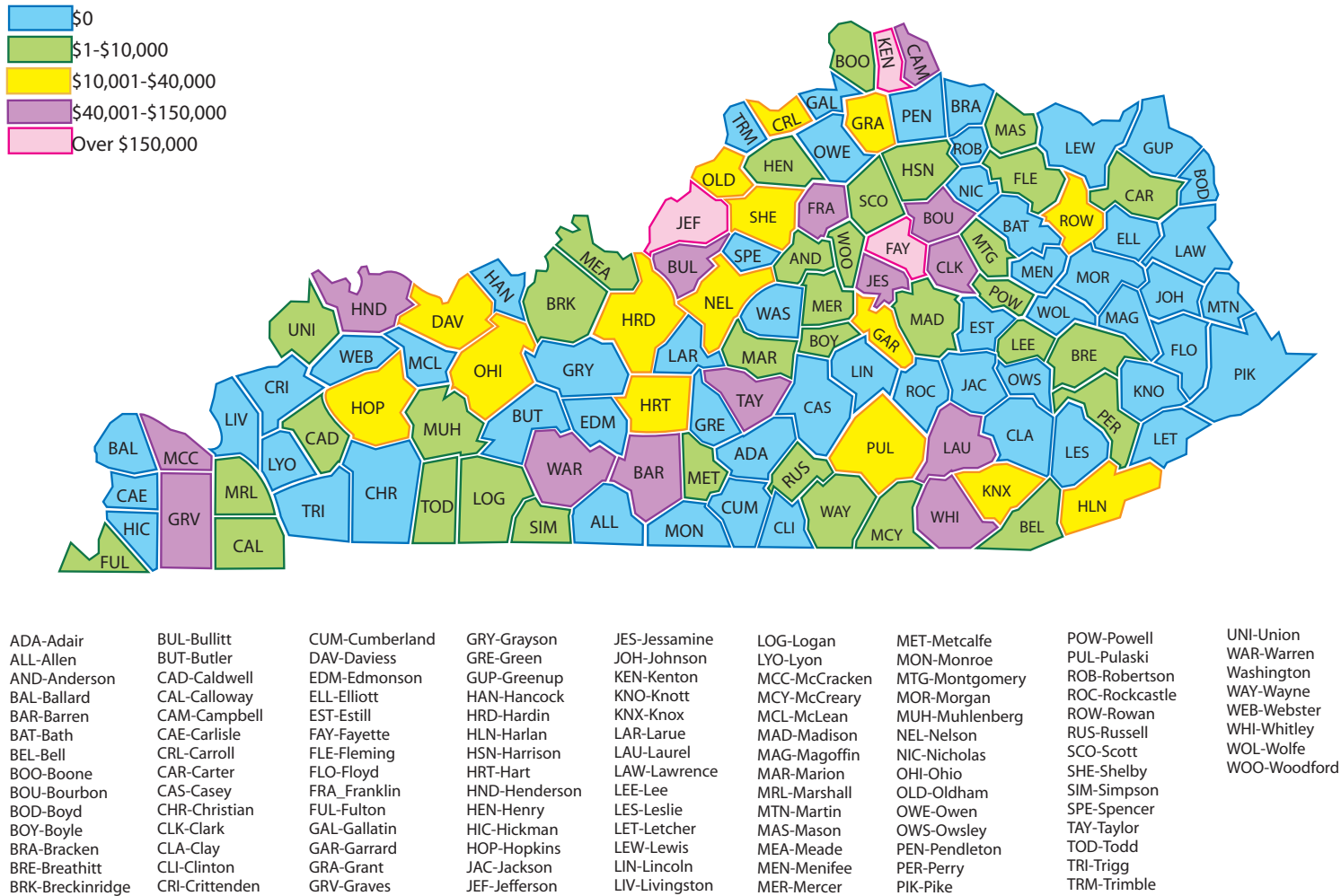
Table 11.6: Statewide or Multiple County Grant Awards by Grant Program, FY 2004

	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	Total
Multiple Counties	\$0.00	\$872,792.00	\$2,166,744.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,817,937.78	\$6,862,473.78
Statewide	\$0.00	\$319,808.83	\$3,828,948.00	\$296,667.00	\$284,935.00	\$4,730,358.83
Total	\$0.00	\$1,192,600.83	\$5,995,692.00	\$301,667.00	\$4,102,872.78	\$11,592,832.61

Source: Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



Figure 11.b: Map of Grant Funding by County, FY 2004





**Table 11.7: Community Corrections Program:
Alternatives to Incarceration Awards, FY 2004**

Circuit	Counties	Amount
1	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman	\$19,167.00
2	McCracken	
3	Christian	
4	Hopkins	
5	Crittenden, Union, Webster	
6	Daviess	
7	Logan, Todd	
8	Warren	
9	Hardin	
10	Hart, Larue, Nelson	
11	Green, Marion, Taylor, Washington	
12	Henry, Oldham, Trimble	
13	Garrard, Jessamine	
14	Bourbon, Scott, Woodford	\$55,854.00
15	Carroll, Grant, Owen	
16	Kenton	\$104,500.00
17	Campbell	\$20,208.00
18	Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson	\$27,261.00
19	Bracken, Fleming, Mason	
20	Greenup, Lewis	
21	Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Rowan	\$34,593.00
22	Fayette	
23	Estill, Lee, Owsley	
24	Johnson, Lawrence, Martin	
25	Clark, Madison	
26	Harlan	
27	Knox, Laurel	
28	Lincoln, Pulaski, Rockcastle	\$46,644.00
29	Adair, Casey, Cumberland, Monroe	
30	Jefferson	\$121,839.00
31	Floyd	
32	Boyd	
33	Perry	
34	McCreary, Whitley	
35	Pike	
36	Knott, Magoffin	
37	Carter, Elliott, Morgan	
38	Butler, Edmonson, Hancock, Ohio	
39	Breathitt, Powell, Wolfe	
40	Clinton, Russell, Wayne	



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Circuit	Counties	Amount
41	Clay, Jackson, Leslie	
42	Calloway, Marshall	
43	Barren, Metcalfe	
44	Bell	
45	McLean, Muhlenberg	
46	Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade	
47	Letcher	
48	Franklin	
49	Allen, Simpson	
50	Boyle, Mercer	
51	Henderson	\$21,150.00
52	Graves	
53	Anderson, Shelby, Spencer	
54	Boone, Gallatin	
55	Bullitt	
56	Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg	\$63,238.00
	Total	\$514,454.00

Source: Department of Corrections



Appendix A

Description of Existing Criminal Justice Information Systems

The major criminal justice information systems are described below:

- **CourtNet**- To allow easy and expeditious access to criminal and civil cases filed with the Kentucky Court System. Provides court case tracking, consolidates local court information systems (including KY Courts), and serves as a statewide system for accessing statistical data. CICS/VSAM (VB front end, SQL Server database).
- **Juvenile Offender Records Information (JORI)**- Case management system that tracks juvenile offenders through the criminal justice system. Includes offenders' demographic information, charges, work history, education, and treatment. VB front end, SQL server database.
- **KY Courts**- County specific stand-alone electronic case management system that tracks all information related to court cases.
- **Kentucky Inmate Management System (KIMS)**- Provides for the management of the day-to-day activity of inmates at the institutional level. RPGIV dumb terminal front end, AS/400 database.
- **Kentucky State Police**- Dumb terminal, mainframe application and database IMS DB/DC; CICS; COBOL II; MVS (VB front end, Oracle database). Sub-Systems are:
 - **Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)**- Proprietary Printrak system. Provides for the capture, storage, and search of fingerprint information.
 - **Computerized Criminal History (CCH)**- Serves as the Commonwealth's criminal history repository for both fingerprinted and non-fingerprinted-supported criminal record information.
 - **Domestic Violence Orders (DVO)**
 - **Law Enforcement Network of Kentucky (LINK)**- Provides a law enforcement communications network that provides access to state and federal systems, including state hot files.
 - **Sex Offender Registry (SOR)**- Tracks current and historical information on sex offenders.
- **Local Jail System**- The most common jail management systems throughout the Commonwealth are VINE, LEMS, and SOMS. VINE is not a long-term solution (system) and should be replaced by LEMS, SOMS, or another system.
- **Offender Records Information and Operations Network (ORION)**- Tracks inmate records and status once the inmate is sentenced and incarcerated. Links to **Kentucky Offender Online Lookup (KOOL)**. COBL II dumb terminal front end, IMS database.
- **Probation Parole Case Management System (PPCMS)**- Web based application that tracks the activities and requirements of released inmates. VB front end, SQL Server database.
- **Sustain**- VB front end, Retrieve database.
- **Victim Information and Network Everyday (VINE)**- The automated notification system that alerts victims about a change in the custody status of their offender. Internet browser front end, SQL Server database.



Appendix B

Part I and Part II Offenses and Definitions

Part I Offenses

Murder: Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Justifiable homicides and traffic-related deaths are not included.

Rape: Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a person, forcible or otherwise, against the person's will. Only forcible rapes are included, together with assaults for the purpose of rape and attempted forcible rapes. Excluded are rapes where the victim is under the age of consent and no force is used.

Aggravated Assault: Assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury. Therefore, all assault attempts where serious injury would have been likely to occur are included. Excluded from the Part I crime of aggravated assault are all assaults which do not include the use of a dangerous weapon and in which there was no serious or aggravated injury (Assault 4th). These simple assaults are counted as Part II crimes.

Burglary: Burglary is unlawful entering or remaining in a building with the intent to commit a crime. This includes entries where force of any kind is used to gain entrance, entries where no force was used (an unlocked door or by concealment), and attempts to enter forcibly (even though entry was not actually gained).

Larceny: Larceny, or larceny-theft, is the unlawful taking of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence or fraudulent conversion. Included are such offenses as pocket picking, purse snatching (where little or no force is used), shoplifting, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings when the perpetrator entered legally. Con games, forgeries and bad checks, embezzlement, and obtaining money under false pretenses are not included under the category of larceny.

Auto Theft: Auto theft includes all thefts and attempted thefts of motor vehicles. The taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted would not be classified as auto theft.

Arson: Arson includes any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn (with or without intent to defraud) a residence, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson.



Part II Offenses

Part II Offenses consist of all other offenses, with the exception of traffic violations. They generally include the following:

- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Other Assaults
- Arson
- Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession
- Vandalism
- Weapons: Carrying, Possession
- Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- Sex Offenses
- Narcotic Drug Laws
- Gambling
- Offenses Against Family
- Driving Under the Influence
- Liquor Laws
- Drunkenness
- Disorderly Conduct
- All Other Offenses (except)
- Curfew and Loitering Laws
- Runaways



Appendix C

Additional Grant Program Descriptions Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet Grants Management Branch

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program

This federal program assists states and local units of government in equipping their law enforcement officers with armored vests. A match of up to 50% is required, and the Chief Executive Officer of each jurisdiction must coordinate the vest needs among all its law enforcement agencies.

National Criminal History Improvement Program

State agencies designated by the Governor (in this case, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet), can apply for funding to enhance criminal history records. Allowable uses include costs associated with database automation, interfacing with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), equipment, training, and research. A 10% match is required.

Residential Substance Abuse Program

This program is designed to assist states and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities. A 25% match is required. The program also requires urinalysis or other drug testing of participating prisoners, separation from the general correctional population, and is required to last between six and twelve months.

State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs)

State agencies authorized with responsibility for the state's Statistical Analysis Center can apply. In Kentucky, the SAC is a component of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. No match is required. Funds can be used for the establishment and operation of a SAC.

Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Program

State and local governments can apply to this program which serves to ensure that violent offenders, including juveniles, serve a substantial portion of their sentence. A 10% cash match is required. Grant funds can be used to build or expand correctional facilities, for violent offenders, for juvenile boot camps, and for jail facilities and privatized facilities. These funds cannot be used for the operation or expansion of programs.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program

Coverdell funds are available to state and local governments to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services and/or to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of forensic evidence, including controlled substances firearms examination, forensic pathology, latent prints, questioned documents, toxicology, and trace evidence.

Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program

The primary purpose of the rural program is to enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and child victimization by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural jurisdiction. The agency administering the program is required to collaborate with a faith- and/or community- based non-profit serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence or child victimization.



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